## The Nibelungen Route

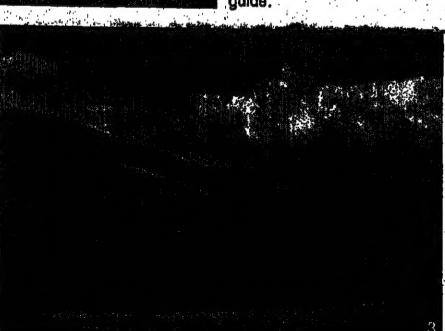




German roads will get you there - to the Odenwald woods, for instance, where events in the Nibelungen saga, the mediaeval German heroic epic, are said to have taken place. Sagas may have little basis in reality, but these woods about 30 miles south of Frankfurt could well have witnessed galety and tragedy in days gone by. in Worms, on the left bank of the Rhine. people lived 5,000 years ago. From the 5th century AD the kings of Burgundy held court there, going hunting in the-Odenwald.

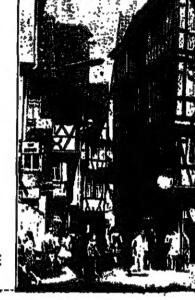
With a little imagination you can feel yourself taken back into the past and its tales and exploits. Drive from Wertheim on the Main via Miltenberg and Amorbach to Michelstadt, with its 15th century half-timbered Rathaus. Cross the Rhine after Benshelm and take a look at the 11th to 12th century Romanesque basilica in Worms.

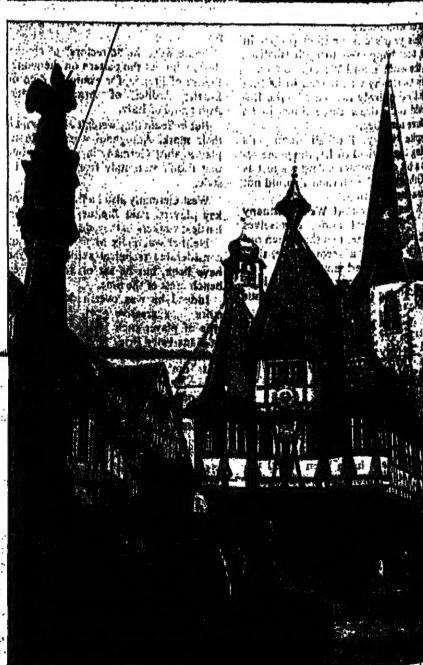
Visit Germany and let the Nibelungen Route be your





- 2 Miltenberg
- 3 Odenwald
- 4 Michelstadt
- 5 Wertheim





# Routes to tour in German The German Tribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

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C 20725 C ISSN 0016-8858

## Middle East war amid politics of ambiguity

A Middle East, on all sides, is mark-Www.ambiguity: without this ambiguithe: fighting in Lebanon would not

chappened the way it has, Edations between the Arab states the PLO are typical.

The PLO is recognised neither by Isfor by the United States as a spoin for the Palestinians. he he past this has been used by all

at states except Egypt us a pretext steering clear of both pence talks ations with Israel.

h Arab states used the PLO us a as of expressing their hostility tosmel without running the slight-

whe same reason most Arab states rigen to it that the PLO, despite the accof many former Palestinians in kritory, has never gained direct on their policies or systems of

mever the PLO sought to do so its and supporters were, us in Jorpromptly expelled from the coun-Saudi Arabia, for instance, has lent PLO financial backing in return for sistirance that no unrest would be mented in the kingdom by the Pulesti-

for the other Arab states it was thus a state advantage that the PLO settled in advantage and made that country its perational busis for raids on Is-

> Shir alone once deputted from the by using force against the Pulestiwhen it invaded Lebanon to stake dit to be a kind of protecting

> went on to give the PLO a free igain, which meant that Israel ed to be subject to PLO attacks aids without other Arab states g to shoulder responsibility. were operations for which the

ie as to blame. was very much apparent, and in

dassilsfactory manner from the on of view, when after the Isvasion of Lebanon the Arab staist kept very quiet.

ionly be expected to come to an from Lebanon or their total desthere was very little change in miguous attitude taken by the

Were most reluctant to consider PLO units a new home on their rilory. To begin with it even as though they might prefer to and see the PLO wiped out mi-

and the United States could be or that, and the political struc-The PLO might conceivably by

events they initially seemed to this prospect to the option of their own territory.

Here too Egypt seemed from the outset to be an exception, although pre-viously it had never allowed the PLO to establish itself on Egyptian soil.

It offered to give a PLO government in exile a new home in Cairo. But the Egyptian attitude was governed by an ambiguity of yet another kind.

Cairo insisted, and continues to insist, on its acceptance of the PLO being subject to a solution of the Lebanon conflict, including principles for a Middle East settlement in which the PLO was definitely to play a part.

So Egypt while making the most farreaching offer, made the most furreaching demands too.

Its obvious intention was to break through its isolation in the Arab world since the Camp David agreement and at the same time to absolve itself of its still unfulfilled obligations by the terms of the agreement.

These commitments included partial responsibility for Palestinian self-government on the West Bank.

But this made the Egyptian position extremely dangerous when it came to an immediate settlement of the Lebunon conflict. It gave the PLO a pretext for delaying its withdrawal.

This in turn was bound to prompt the Israelis to steadily turn the screw and intensify the threat of a military solu-

Israel's position in the Lebanon conflict has likewise been ambiguous. When Israeli troops invaded the country the aim of military operations was said to be the establishment of a security zone 40km deep into Lebanon to prevent future PLO attacks on Galilee.

Was this declaration merely intended to camouflage Israel's true intentions or was it Israel's swift military success that prompted it to extend its operational objectives? No-one yet knows.

At all events the Israel army was suddenly in and around Beirut and the an: nihilation of PLO forces surrounded in western Beirut seemed to be within Israel's reach.

Then the Israel forces came to an initial halt, offered the PLO an opportunity to withdraw and agreed to a bid to arrive at a negotiated settlement of the Lebanon conflict.

In retrospect one wonders why, if expulsion of the PLO was Israel's foremost objective, the Israelis did nor con-

USAREC , **(** 

"Just a quiet little family squabble."

tinue their advance while allowing the PLO an escape route.

The number of military casualties might have been higher but there would have been fewer victims among the civi-

A negotiated settlement certainly soon proved to be a less than immediate prospect. The Arab states adopted delaying tactics on who was to offer the PLO a new home.

This played into the hands of the PLO, which was pursuing delaying tectics of its own and now wanted to link its withdrawal with political demands.

Israel then renewed its attacks on western Beirut to make it clear it had still not ruled out the military option, and that created a dreadful impression.

It was the impression that both the PLO and the Israelis were using the clvilian population of west Beirut as hostages for their respective political pur-

This reflected worse on Israel than on the PLO, because it was no more than was expected of the latter.

The US role in the Middle East is gohand, Israel's protecting power while, on the other, the Arabs at least expect it to be capable of exercising a moderating influence and persuading Israel to respect the Arabs' legitimate interests.

This is certainly a political constellation from which the United States has derived greater influence in the past than from its military power.

At the outset of the Lebanon conflict the United States limited itself to a mediator's role. To begin with, of course, a mediator must indeed limit himself to Continued on page 2

#### IN THIS ISSUE

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DEFENCE Falklands war shows Germany is on the light track with squipment

a certain and data de-FINANCE of the of the street of Page 6 Bundesbank's quarter of the management a century at the till agreed distance

OPERA 1 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 Page 11 Priedrich's production of Paraifal !:

throws open the curtains to Bayreuth 1982

#### More give and take over steel quotas

#### DIE

The steel crisis compromise reached L by the United States and the European Community, a major news agency said, came to grief the day details wereannounced, page to a transport to discount

Viewed solely in terms of supply quous, this is a valid comment. US steelmukers are opposed to the cutback in EEC exports to the American market from 6.3 to 5.756 per cent.

They feel this measure of self-restraint by Common Market steel manufacturers is not enough and have refused to withdraw their anti-dumping proceedings against EBC competitors, which was a prerequisite for agreement! On steel exports the two sides may now be no further than they were before US Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldridge reached agreement with the two BEC commissioners responsible. ...

But that is only one side of the story. The other is the political aspect, and despite" "the "US" steel " industry's "no" it cannot be overlooked."

The fact that agreement has been reached at the political level is a signal.

It is a signal from Europe because the cutback offered by the EEC would have meant European steelmakers exporting 450,000 tons less to the United States even though the European steel industry is suffering from an enormous capacity surplus. If the deal are about a hardly

Above all, however, it is a political signal by the United States, Baldridge agreed to the proposal even though he was well aware of the problems the US steel industry currently faces. It too is

Continued on page 7

## Tough going at disarmament talks under some old but apt words of warning

Tations Must Disarm Or Go Under is written in gilt over the entrance the superpowers' policy of negotiating to the chamber in the League of Nations building in Geneva where the UN disarmament committee is back in ses-

Few if any of the delegates pays any attention these days to this sterling quotation from Britain's Lord Robert Cecil, the 1937 Nobel peace prize-winner.

After the three-month summer recess they shook hands and got back to the agenda, which is by no means easier than when the conference was adjourned in April.

In the meantime the special UN General Assembly session on disarmament has ended in resounding failure.

· Forty states are now on the UN disarmament committee, including all five nuclear powers. It began in 1960 on the initiative of the Americans and the Russians with 10 members.

The number steadily increased to include virtually all militarily important UN members, including both German states, Vietnam and Cuba, Argentina and India.

. Israel and South Africa alone have not been allowed to join the ranks.

But productivity has declined as membership has increased. Between 1963 and 1972 agreements were reached on a test ban treaty in the atmosphere, on the exclusively peaceful use of outer space on demilitarisation of the seabed! on nuclear non-proliferation and a ban on bacteriological weapons.

The conference has since been very busy but failed to achieve much by way of results: At best it can claim responsibility for theoretical preliminaries by experts that may one day make it easier to reach agreement.

For lack of instructions by their governments to tackle specific problems delegations have set up one working party after another the main purpose of which would seem to be boosting

This decline of the UN disarmament

Continued from page.1: comparisons and cautious compromise

proposals .. But sooner or later there comes the point at which he has to reach a deci-

sion and, having sized up all the arguments, submit proposais of his own on which the success or failure of the mis-

For the United States this point was reached as soon as it was clear the israciis would not rule out the military

America was bound, even in the face of Israeli opposition, to be keen to ensure that the PLO was given an opportunity of withdrawing from Lebanon,

ports from Europe Its military units could be transferred to other Arab states that would then exercise control over them, and a PLO bereft of its military opportunities would depend on a political role that would be bound to tend toward moderation.

But the Arab countries too must be given to understand that if Washington was still to influence Israel a PLO withdrawal was the only remaining option.

All now depends on whether Washington has succeeded in making this point absolutely clear.

(Der Tagesspiegel, 8 August 1982)

bilaterally on arms control to exclude tiresome supporting players.

Since 1969 the United States and the Soviet Union have negotiated in separate buildings, behind closed doors, on reciprocal limitation and reduction of strategic nuclear weapons.

Since 1979 they have also been discussing intermediate-range nuclear weapons in Europe.

In 1973 the Vienna troop cut talks between Nato and the Warsaw Pact began to discussing mutual balanced force reduction in Central Europe.

That left the Geneva disarmament conference with little but crumbs on which to feed, albeit including a few titbits such as a ban on chemical weapons and an end to nuclear tests of all kinds.

Progress looked as though it might be in the offing on a test ban just before the conference adjourned for its summer recess. Under pressure from the West and the non-aligned countries the Soviet Union agreed to the establishment of a working party to look into methods of verifying a total test ban.

This was felt to be a minor sensation. Moscow had previously refused even to consider international controls in the Soviet Union itself.

. In 1976 the Soviet Union made a slight departure from its traditional mistrust in reaching sgreement with the United States on the surveillance of nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes.

By the terms of the 1976 agreement mutual inspection is envisaged in certain circumstances. But the provision has never been put into practice and the US Congress even refused to ratify the

Nato foreign ministers are to meet informally in Montreal at the be-

ginning of October. It will be a chance

to discuss their differing points of view

The announcement, by Canada's Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Mark

Bonn noted that the conference was

not a crisis session. It had been planned

for some time along lines suggested by

Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Gens-

should be held by Nato foreign minles

ters in much the same way as BEC fo-

in view of tension between America and

Western Europe, especially in connec-

tion with the Soviet gas pipeline con-

tract and US restrictions on steel im-

US Secretary of State, George Shultz, to

meet many of his Nato opposite num-

bers. Herr Genscher is to meet Mr

Shultz at the end of September when

they are both in New York for an UN

He first suggested confidential gathe-

rings of Nato foreign ministers along

Gymnich lines in 1980. Schloss Gym-

nich, near Bonn, was where EEC for

reign ministers, first met confidentially,

without aides and without a set agenda.

The proposal may not have been put

General Assembly.

It would also be a chance for the new

reign ministers regularly confer,

His idea was that informal meetings

The Montreal meeting was important

MacGuigan, was welcomed in Bonn.

on many issues.

Hopes of further progress in the session that has just begun were dimmed when, at the end of July, the US government announced that it was not going to hold further negotiations on a test ban as long as inspection was not sett-

> So that brought the debate back to Square One, with the chain of arguments having turned full circle.

led to Washington's satisfaction.

US Torpedoes Test Ban Talks, Time magazine headed its article on the subject. Senator Edward Kennedy announced details of a draft resolution against the government's decision. His fellow senator, Gary Hart, criticised it as "unwise and unnecessary."

Western diplomats well-disposed toward the current US administration, however, feel there has been a misunderstanding. President Reagan really intended to upgrade the work of the Geneva conference by deciding to call a hait to talks with Britain and Russia.

The fact is that none of the five nuclear powers is in any hurry to call an end to nuclear tests. Any such move could in the longer term lead to an unwitting degree of nuclear disarmament.

Trials of new nuclear warheads serve not only the purpose of continually improving atomic weapons. Tests must regularly be held to check that existing devices are still in working order.

Fissile material tends to suffer from fatigue when stockpiled for too long, as the Americans discovered after their voluntary test ban from 1959 to 1961.

Many warheads manufactured over this period were found not to function

When America, Britain and Russia agreed in 1963-to ban nuclear tests in the atmosphere and under water their

ulterior motive was to make it more HOME AFFAIRS a nuclear capacity.

But neither signed the treaty and of Opposition in tangle on its the Chinese are still dependent on Opposition in tangle on its rying out nuclear tests in the atmost re. The others test their devices de underground, Britain jointly with

At present the Soviet Union account the conservative Opposition still for half the nuclear tests undertaken does not know how it will choose

The superpowers in particular and chancellor candidate for the 1984 der heavy pressure from the midhave-nots to call a halt to atomic tens if it comes to power before the next least for a few years so as to contain the new Chancellor will be

In 1974 the United States and the viet Union agreed to dispense with a wif it has to make the choice earterranean nuclear tests of devices will have problems. On no other an explosive force of more than late is there so much confusion in the

For purposes of verification long to making no decision after the last go seismographic and computer sum lend election, in 1980, it created the lance was considered sufficient, and the first of a constant tug-of-war. It is a though the US Congress failed to make that has been realised. this agreement too both states have the charge lend to the lend to the charge lend to t hered to it in practice.

More powerful nuclear tests are no tarily unnecessary. Miniature deve but CSU chairman Franz Josef and the nuclear detonators of hydrog bombs are all that is tested.

Many experts have long felt the apparent. inst want to be outvoted by the latment over test ban surveillance to This could perhaps have been overmere shadow-boxing. Technically want by special provisions about the derground nuclear explosions could be a special provisions about the

detected immediately without difficult in the CSU leader's objections go
The Americans plan to hold separation Strauss does not want his party
talks with the Russians on control things as a regional "sub-organisaautumn. Moscow has not rejected before of the CDU with special rights to proposal. But that is no reason for what allowances for the difference in due optimism. No matter what the procedure, it Representatives of the have not similar almost impossible to wine out

afraid this is just a manoeuvre to the pression. the entire nuclear test complex of he question of how to determine UN disarmament comment introduction by carreldate for 1984 re-

By means of sham negotiations by the the last general election, when ween the United States and the Sois Reposition failed to pick an opposituation a total test ban, as promised believed and chancellorship candidates, could be shelved yet again.

Pierre Simonius Raion, it also missed the opportunity declops a chancellor image in time.

My when the conservatives failed the last general election, when the conservatives failed the state of the state of the conservatives failed the last general election, when the conservatives failed the state of th

Informal agenda for Nato foreign ministers

into immediate effect but in December 1980, at Herr Genscher's suggestion, Nato in Brussels hold its first super-res-

All concerned now feel that sessions along these lines have proved useful. Herr Ganacher brought up the idea of informal gatherings of foreign ministers again in March 1982, first convincing Secretary of State Haig that they would

They could help to bring about closer coordination between the United States and its European ailies, and with it an intensification of the political dimension of the alliance.

Informal consultations, he said. could help partners in Nato to arrive via joint analyses at joint findings, and in view of changes of government in member-states personal consultations ostered continuity.

With backing from the United States and others, including Italy and Norway, he succeeded at the May 1982 Luxembourg meeting of Nato Foreign Ministers in bringing about a decision to introduce meetings of this kind.

It was agreed to make use of the pre-

sence of nearly all Nato foreign minimum candidate, it also created the ters in New York for the autumn state of a constant tug-of-war.

sion of the UN General Assembly. It is since the Bonn condition got it—A Canadian invitation to attend to the such poor shape, some conserthering in Montreal at the beginning in considered the possibility of October was then accepted.

Discussion then centred on where the candidate?

The foreign ministers ought not to be a the candidate for the next (scheducompanied by at least one aide. The candidate for the next (scheducompanied by at least one aide. The substance of the conservant that the ministers ment the item only be done by a party

agreement that the ministers med this it can only be done by a party their own, with only Nato Secretary their own, with only Nato Secretary their own, with only Nato Secretary their own of Holland others all group of leading CDU and CSU

That, it was agreed, was the only in bile problem is that the CSU does to ensure that deliberations were bottom to be outvoted.

That, it was agreed, was the only in bile problem is that the CSU does to ensure that deliberations were because obtained and frank.

(Die Welt, 5 Angus We the two parties could agree that

The German Tribuit the lime tound — the candidate that lime tound — the candidate that lime tound — the candidate that now go to a CDU man.

Publisher: Friedrich Reinsoke. Editor in Clai: this were to happen, the decision them. Editor: Alexander Anthony. English layer to be made within the candidate that the candida

Friedrich Reinecke Verlag GmbH. 23 Schoens Asset like party is headed by Kohl who lamburg 78, Tel.: 22 85 1. Taiex: 02-14733.

de first be nominated as a candi-Printed by bruck- and Verisphaus Friedrick Pietre Listen to imagine that the CDU Bremen Startenential Distributed in the USA by the List hard to imagine that the CDU MARLINGS, inc. \$40 West 20th Street. Herr York at the 30 against his wish and give the 10011.

All stickes which the german tribune reposit the day to someone else. Therefore, published in cooperation with the adiorist staff body seeking the candidacy must have been presented to the property of the party chairmanship.

next CDU party congress in all which the new CDU chairman in all correspondence please quois your substitute which the new CDU chairman number which appears on the wropper, being the elected, will therefore have a saterlath, above your address.

1984 chancellor choice Kohl wields considerable power at

party congresses and has a strong base

within the party - especially in south

west Germany, in Hesse and in the Rhi-His following extends far into normen by the conservative parliamentathern Germany. But here, Schleswig-Holstein's Prime Minister Gerhard Stol-

sed that the chancellorship candida-

he chosen by a joint CDU/CSU par-

sess turned this down because he

he in the losser task of coming up

procedure for the election of the

A become chancellor and must

Minda apply for the most of a

tenberg is very strong - and not only in his home state. is home state.
In any event, however, Stoltenberg would probably first have to stand for the party chairmanship and take it from

> The timing of the party congress has a major bearing, and that is determined by the party chairman.

> Should Kohl schedule the congress before the Schleswig-Holstein state elections in March 1983, it would be almost impossible for Stoltenberg to stand for the party chairmanship and hence the chancellorship candidacy,

> If he did, he would indicate to the Schleswig-Holstein electorate that he does not intend to stick to his prime minister's post in Kiel although he will be campaigning for it. This could naturully greatly damage his chances of being elected. On the other hand, those in the CDU who would like to see him as the candidate expect the outcome of the Schleswig-Holstein election to act as an

Helmut Kohi . . . strong power base, (Photo: Marlanne von der Lancken) indicator of Stoltenberg's chances at the next general election, diller.

Oficourse, there is a possibility that the CDU congress would look askance at Kohl if he picked a date for the party meeting that would only too obviously be unfavourable for Stoltenberg.

But it is unlikely that the party's disenchantment would go far enough to deny him re-election.

If Kohl decides to schedule the congress after the Schleswig-Holstein elections, the outcome of the elections naturally becomes an important factor.

Should Stoltenberg put up a bad election performance, the anti-Kohl faction (for the chancellorship candidacy would weaken or would look for a new candidate, for instance, Herr von Weizsäcker.



Gerhard Stoltenberg . . . In the race,

On the other hand, should Stoltenberg come out of the election looking good he could press his candidacy at the congress.

But if Kohl were to remain party chairman, only some extraordinary circumstances would provide Stoltenberg with a chance of becoming the candidate, immediately or a bit later.

All this confusion is by no means coincidental. It is due to the fact that there are too many CDU mon after the candidacy. And every one of them feels that the longer the uncertainty lasts the greater his chances, with the same at the

Georg Reissmüller (Frankluner Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 6 August 1982)

#### Last election just a hiccup in national conservative trend

the trend away from the coalition and towards the conservatives is not just a recent occurrence. It has been evident for years.

In the 1976 general elections, Helmut Kohl, the conservative chancellorship candidate, almost won a majority.

This swing against the Social-Liberal coalition in Bonn was interrupted by the conservatives themselves when they made the mistake four years later of putting up Franz Josef Strauss against

The coalition victory in the 1980 general elections, and especially the good performance of the FDP, for a short time glossed over, a fapt that became obvious in subsequent local elections: the CDU/CSU, were making constant

After the 1980 election, Strauss him: self - who, though unpopular, is no fool - spoke of a Pyrrhic victory of the Bonn coalition that would bring it

And indeed, the reputation of the Schmidt-Genscher alliance, crumbled rapidly. if the but the transfer digitals

Heavy losses in state elections substantiate opinion surveys: if the nation went to the poils tomorrow, the conservatives would easily corner 50 per cent of the vote. The SPD would get around 30 and the FDP around five per cent. ;/.

The main loser, the FDP, is losling votes to the Greens, whose popularity now for higher, our bould be about the six see The remarkable changes are not only

due to the bickering in Bonn over the budget and constant social security contribution increases. The bearing with this country has greatly improved in the

They clearly indicate that German voters are polarising.

A strong conservative middle class that approves of the system as it is emerging on one side. On the other is an alternative counter-society that still presses for change, it ranges from the Greens all the way to the left wings of the SPD and FDP.

But it would be wrong to describe the first group as representative of material values and interests and the second as advocates of "post-material" ideas,

The traditional parties, including conservatives, are beginning to understand that the Oreens are a challenge and that adopting some of their ideas also means meeting the wishes of the established parties' voters, who increasingly want to preserve traditional values. That includes preserving the envi-

reconciling market economy require- no other reason because it is the result ments and environmental protection the Greens, whose line of argument is largely non-political and whose concept is therefore not easy to realise will have

So far, the Greens have benefited only those whom they least trust to im; plement environmental protection: the

Even if the Greens do not actually... help to heave the CDU/CSU into the saddle, developments would nevertheless favour the conservatives. It was Kurt Biedenkopf who pointed

out that social changes must lead to new political majorities.

The material position of the people in new political majorities.

nast few years. More and more people have an ever better education and trainingain traff the estate full to

But while most voters regard their own position as good, they are also increasingly concerned over general eco-

nomic developments They are therefore looking for politiclans who will preserve what has been achieved: the conservatives. .

The fact that it is primarily blue collar and skilled workers who are turning their backs on the SPD in favour of the CDU (as shown by local elections) should make the SPD think.

This demonstrates not only a tempo rary dissatisfaction with the SPD. I shows a spreading of the middle class during economic boom years; and now that the economy is in a crisis, this new middle class longs for economic securi-

The much used example of the Swabian skilled worker who becomes home owner and, having become landlord, switches his allegiance to the CDU, now applies nation-wide.

The fact that the lower classes have adopted a bourgeois mentality mus onment.

If the established parties succeed in seem paradoxical to the SPD — if for of its own social policy.

The FDP was also late in recognising the effects of this long-term process. Since the SPD is dwindling, it can no longer guarantee the FDP a place in go-

And since the Free Democrats turned down Walter Scheel's suggestion (he has always had a good nose for friends) to revert to the CDU as a coalition part-

ner, they are today see-sawing between

left and right. The middle class voters are watching this process with growing mistrust. They respect only those parties that know what they want.

Werner Birkenmaier (Stuligarter Zeitung, 30 July 1982)

#### **DEFENCE**

## Falklands war shows 'Germany is on the right track' with equipment

The war in the Falklands has confirmed that the German navy is being equipped in the right way, says the naval Chief of Staff. Vice-Admiral Ansgar Bethge. He said the Tornado fighter-bomber with its Cormoran missiles was a great danger to enemy surface vessels. "We were right in the way we have equipped our frigates and patrol boats with modern electronics and missiles," he told Wolfgang Höpker of Rheinischer Merkur/Christ und Weit,

Höpker: Naval power and rule of the sea have for decades been frequently, used phrases in Germany. Do they retain their significance following the South Atlantic war?

Ansgar Bethge: We have coined a new terminology in Nato that somewhat reflects the term "rule of the sea" though modern weapons systems with their great range and destructive power put a new light on it. There is, for one thing, the term "sea control", which means the exercising of control over an area that includes the sea and air space. And then there is the term "sea denial", which means denying the enemy the use of the sea for his operations on a limited basis in terms of time and area. In the case of the Falklands conflict, the islands were under Argentine air dominance while Britain had sea superiority. These two sub-components permitted neither party to exercise "sea control"

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- or, in conventional phraseology, "sea rule". This discrepancy was responsible for the relatively heavy naval losses of the British and the heavy Air Force losses of the Argentines. The land power Argentina confronted the naval power

Q: Do large surface naval vessels still stand a chance in the face of modern

A: In my view, it is wrong to base a general judgment on the worth or worthlessness of surface forces on a duel situation as it existed in the Falklands conflict. Take the loss of the Sheffleld. That vessel had been built as a submarine chaser to be used in the Atlantic, The designers did not consider a threat from the air. And that is what happened in the Falklands war. As a result, the Sheffield was inadequately armed. There was also an evidently unfortunate tactical deployment that enabled enemy aircraft to come close to the destroyer and remain undetected.

Q: Isn't an adequate air shield the decisive element in determining success or failure of a naval operation?

A: Yes. A naval war without extensive air and sea observation from the air is barely imaginable today. The British Navy in the Falklands lacked an early warning aircraft that would have kept a check on approaching aircraft and enemy ships. The Argentines were able to use spotter planes and record all British

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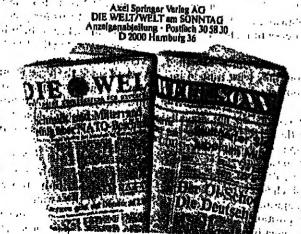
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moves, reporting them to the air force. The large carriers which the Americans have, unlike the British, have longrange spotter planes with extremely efficient radar sets and data transmission to the vessel.

Q: So this type of American carrier would be invulnerable due to its protective system?

A: That would be saying too much. Even such a carrier is vulnerable; but there is a large safety margin. It is extremely difficult to approach such a carrier undetected - and this applies not only to surface vessels and aircraft but to submarines as well.

In our sea area in the North German region, we have many airports and land ases from which missiles, surveillance aircraft, spotter planes and fighters can be launched to detect operations of enemy naval forces and start defence operations. The carrier still has its function that cannot be replaced by any other veapons system in large sea areas.

Q: The South Atlantic is outside the Nato area, which is north of the Tropic of Cancer. Is this area division still tenable? If nothing else, doesn't the Cape route, which is vital for the West. call for an inclusion of the South Atlantic in the common defence planning?

A: The restriction is based on political considerations and there is no political reason to change it. If we were to extend the Nato area, we would also have to extend the automatic commitment to assist to other sea areas and bordering land areas to include other nations. That would be no contribution to peace but would in fact increase the danger of

Whether the nations that vitally depend on the import of raw materials and oil should not agree on mutual support should transport routes or the exploitation of raw materials in their countries of origin be endangered is another matter. This would be subject to a consultation process but would not entall an automatic commitment to assist. Q! Did the deployment to the South Atlantic of strong British naval forces weaken the defence of the North Atlan-

As Without doubt it weakened the Western presence in the North Atlantic. But only few of the British units in the North Atlantic, the Arctic Ocean and the Norwegian Sea were sent to the South Atlantic, The ships that were deployed there were withdrawn from floets that were meant to defend the East Atlantic.

I see no general weakening of Nato naval presence in the North Atlantic especially after end of the Falklands conflict. Even after their losses, the British still have enough destroyers and frigates ready for action should there be a orisis in the North Atlantic. . . .

mination?

situation?

Q: What is today's defence position against the Soviet threat from the Arctic Sea and the Baltic?

A: Under certain conditions, Western naval forces are strong enough to exercise control in the areas that are vital for the supply of the European countries should a crisis arise. One question that remains open is whether every enemy submarine in this region can be kept under surveillance should there be a

ABOUR



Vice-Admiral Bethge ... a poster

effectively.

Even today, it is still difficult to be 1980 the Kassel judges, who are a constant check on submarines by final court of appeal on labour isa constant check on submarines, but final court of appeal on labour isgarding surface forces, I have no the ruled that "for reasons of the sick that we can pinpoint enemy vessely son's greater need of social protectes them under constant surveillage a stick yardsticks should be applied Q: The role of the German navy in dismissals of sick workers."

West's naval defences: has the lat dismissal was only warranted in lands war changed any attitudes! In cases when the functioning of the instance, concerning the Bremen disapany was seriously hampered. frigutes or the Tornado programme is lattaif who feel the Kassel ruling in the protection are mistaken.

frigates or the Tornado programme lastass who seed the Kassel ruling is to replace the Lockheed Starsighter them protection are mistaken. At No. I must make that absolutely amployers pay scant attention to clear. We see ourselves fully confine states need of social protection a in our planning. The naval sighter to the social protection a in our planning. The naval sighter to the semployer's view is shared by Cormoran missiles, represents a patheresing number of judges at apdanger to enemy surface vessels the output the states of judges at apdanger to enemy surface vessels the output the states of judges at apdanger to enemy surface vessels the output the states of judges at apdanger to enemy surface vessels the output the states of judges at apdanger to enemy surface vessels the output the dismissed employee has singulates and patrol boats with materials appeal, electronics and missiles. The Following that appeal, electronics and missiles. The Following that a rule, anyone, who has been off experience has been no reason for all for three months or so in the year

experience has been no reason for the months or so in the year change our procurement programs in practice forget about his present On the contrary; it has confirmed that and ought to be looking for is the right one. is the right one.

is the right one.

Q: What conclusions will the south five courts often no longer bother to Union, which kept out of the Falklander whether the illness has led to war, draw from this conflict?

At The Soviet fleet kept out of the firm.

Falklands conflict: but this was to be judge at the Frankfurt appeals political reasons. Also, it would be first known to view being off work found it very difficult to operate be shound 12 per cent of the year as sufsen area so far removed from the best treason to warrant dismissal.

bases. It's hard to say to what exist to lower court judges can hardly be Soviets will draw conclusions for the sould for recommending an out of own naval armament from this confit on settlement in cases where staff In this case, naval armament is part been dismissed on grounds of ill-in its broadest sense to include the settlement in cases.

in its broadest sense to include to

naissance, satellites and communications systems. We have the impression for the court, which will then not that Soviet naval armament is sine in give judgment. It is that it is no world-wide operations. The Soviet worth taking the case to a higher have satellites, and they are probably where days.

a position to have satellite dats in higher absences from work often mitted to ships at sea. They are how it a part in another category of disto improve this capability now. By the case of a dedon't believe that they will arrive in orders or the closure of a deentirely new concept.

Q: Hasn't the war in the South Air to courts note time and again, the had a positive effect by credibly on note, that employers tend to who have been oil work bager than the company feels is A: The Soviets were no doubt surpling

A: The Soviets were no doubt supplementable, about the stiff response of the Births an employer has decided that a government. They have certainly of the is next in line for dismissal bewith respect that Britain was in a part he or she is off work alck too oftion to deploy a considerable navallable reason invariably given for disforce over a large distance and failt all is that there are not enough orits home bases. This is an enough achievement that is likely to have the present.

Impact on the East.

Q: The East-West conflict has income the work of works councillors play along ingly spread to the oceans of the work this line of argument. As one What can the German Navy do in the councillor put it:

ingly spread to the oceans of the What can the German Navy do is the councillor put it:

What can the German Navy do is the councillor put it:

What can the German Navy do is the councillor put it:

At The German naval command to necessary because of the order make no direct contribution here. The right ones are made Continued on page 5

Less job security for the ill: appeal

# rulings tend to back employers

amployees who full ill now have less viola security than before. More are sacked. And more appeals against isal are failing.

fankfurt judges just brought out the and edition of a book called Arbeits-Musprotokolle (Labour Tribunal widings) which tells how the courts din practice.

By say that workers who are off for any length of time frequently sched, Sickness is a major feature hout a third of appeals against dis-

(Photo: J. H. Date in the proportion should be less if war and whether they can be folknings of the Federal Labour Court Essel were any guide.

rationalisation measure is "clearly unobjective, unreasonable arbitrary." Only then can they take ac-

So a company that sacks its charladies because it claims it is less expensive to hire contract cleaners need have no fear, certainly none of a German la-

The employer usually has the cards stacked well in his favour in other cases of appeal against illegal or unfair dis-

"that with the law as it stands emget their old job back even if they win their appeal against dismissal."

From the time an appeal is lodged until a judgement is issued by the first court at least six months elapse. If the case is at all complicated it can well take a year.

When the case is taken to a higher court the next ruling will take another year. If an appeal is taken to the Kassel court four to six years can easily elapse

For all this time the employee will no longer be actually employed by the firm he has taken to court, and even if he has the stamina to take his case from one court to the next he will still have to find a new job in the meantime.

of money. Who is going to quit a new

With a works council as compliant as this quotation indicates, why should the management worry unduly about who to sack?

Labour court judges have very little leeway in cases of dismissal on grounds of rationalisation or partial shut-downs.

All the company needs to do is to claim that turnover and orders have declined so steeply that the firm will soon be in the red and that staff must be dismissed before the company is no longer running at a profit.

The Federal Labour Court in Kassel has ruled that judges in lower courts are not entitled to check the economic or technical feasibility of management de-

All they can do is consider whether a

bour court.

"The fact is," the authors write. ployees cannot, except in circumstances so uncommon as not to count, possibly

before a final judgement is reached,

So in the end it will just be a matter

job to go back to work for an employer he has only seen at court hearings in recent years? "Rumour has it," the Frankfurt jud-

ges claim, "that the Protection Against Dismissal Act is in practice merely a Redundancy Payments Act.

"The role of the judge in an appeal against dismissal is said to be that of awarding cash consolation in lieu of damages for unfair dismissal."

Offers are made and bargains are struck in many cases before the lower court. The outcome has been probed by sociologists at the Max Planck Institute of Foreign and International Civil Law, Hamburg.

On behalf of the Bonn Labour Ministry they polled 1,057 companies, 740 works councils and 880 sacked workers between October 1978 and September

They also evaluated 1,393 dismissal appeals before the courts.

In a lengthy report they found that 60 per cent of labour tribunal cases end in an out of court settlement, 14 per cent in a judgment and 19 per cent in withdrawal of the appeal.

These figures are by no means an accurate guide to prospects of success. Only nine per cent of those who appealed actually went back to work for their old firm, and a third of these guit before long.

Besides, despite trade union legal cover only a small proportion of people

sacked ever appeal against dismissal. So the final figure is disheartening. Only 71 of 10,000 workers dismissed in 1978 succeeded in gaining reinstatement by recourse to a labour court.

The percentage would be a little higher if more cases were fought until a ruling was given, By no means all workers needed to have accepted an out of court settlement.

An estimated one in three of those who did would have stood a fair chance

of wining the case. In many cases, the authors conclude, staff are unfairly sacked, but by settling out of court they accept damages in lieu

of unfair dismissal. The benefit of settling out of court, it is invariably said, is that each is paid on the nail and some, if not all, of the redundancy payment is tax-free.

Employers and even judges often suggest that a firm cash offer is tempting in comparison with a court case that

#### Continued from page 4

we are making an indirect contribution naval forces that the major naval powers would withdraw from the northern flank for the sake of a stronger presence in, say, the Gulf region.

I also believe that we could in a limited way be in a position to close the gaps this would create. Conceivably. this could be done by deploying our new frigates whose modern systems would enable them to cover a considerably wider range.

Or How far north would such an intervention extend . . . perhaps as far as the latitude of the Norwegian port of Ber-

A: This cannot be limited in regional terms. It depends on the situation and

developments. To start with, we operate on the assumption that the operational area of the new frigates will be the Sea.

O: Is the Baltic Sea outside the operational area of the new frigates?

A: They are not intended for the relatively confined Baltic. That's obvious. Let me say that the different weapons systems of the navy have been designed for both sea areas on the northern flank where defence operations might become necessary.

A deployment outside this sea area would only be considered after consultations with Western governments should a crisis make this necessary.

Wolfgang Höpker (Rheinischer Merkur/Christ und Welt,  may or may not end well.

in such cases one can only say that the judges are human and not keen on saddling themselves with more work than is absolutely necessary.

"To prepare and carry out a court session at which a settlement is merely confirmed in writing," The Max Planck sociologists say, "labour court judges take exactly 46 minutes less than the three hours they take to draft, dictate and read a judgment."

The number of cases pending is steadily increasing. In the first quarter of this year a third more appeals were odged in Frankfurt than from January to March 1981.

So considerations of labour and time saving are increasingly important.

Many specialists in labour law say it high time workers who are unfairly dismissed were effectively entitled to further employment by the company so as to ensure that they don't give up the

The Works Councils Act already includes a provision along these lines for works councillors who are unfairly dis-

In occasional instances other employees have also been ruled in continued employment by the company pending the outcome of their appeal.

An airline pilot who is dismissed stands to forfeit his pilot's licence because he can no longer log the hours needed to retain it.

#### The judges role is .... handing out cash consolation in lieu of damages.

So he will stand a fair chance of having the labour court rule he is still employed by the airline pending the out-

come of proceedings. The same is true of a surgeon, whose qualifications are sure to take a knock if he is unable to keep up with his day-to-

But the right to continued employment is one that has not yet applied to a railway cleaner or charlady with a large company who have been given the sack.

The fact of life for the small fry is that even if their dismissal was unfair. once they have been sacked they are out

Even if they appeal against dismissal only two per cent can ever expect to be reinstated at their old firm.

Provided the works council declares itself to be opposed to the dismissal and does so in the right way and in due time, there may just be a small chance of the labour court approving an injunction ordering the employer to reinstate the dismissed person pending the outcome of proceedings.

Even the wildest optimists among labour law specialists harbour no illusions that Bonn will improve matters in the foreseeable future,

tion of extending protection from dis-missal to include continued employment pending the outcome of an appeal would lead to complaints and massive pressure by the employers.

The only authority that need have no fear of such pressure is the Federal Labour Court in Kassel, It is due to decide at the end of October whether the right to continued employment is to be extended.

The trade unions have great hopes of a favourable decision by the Kassel Judges, it would be a great help in combating arbitrary dismissals.

> Jürgen Schenk . . . . (Frankfurter Rundschau, 31 July 1982)

The Bundesbank has just celebrate its 25th anniversary. The law

which it owes its existence came into

## Bundesbank's quarter of a century at the till

The Bundesbank has no Intention of using its powers to cover up bad economic policies by Bonn, says Karl Otto Pohl, the bank's president. He told Christoph Wehnelt and Dietrich Zwätz of the weekly magazine, Wirtschaftswoche, that the bank has only limited political influence, and then only on monetary policy. "I don't think we should compete with the government," he said.

Wirtschaftswoche: Mr. Pöhl, wouldn't you have wished to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the Bundesbank in less troubled times?

Pohl: There can be no doubt that the poor economic performance and growing unemployment have made; this., a particularly trying time for the central bank - not only in this country, but other central banks as well.

Q: And what about the high budgetary

deficits?. , A: Yes, there is that, and there are still the too high inflation and interest rates that I would naturally - like anybody

else - wish to be lower. Q: It is curious that a central bank president should regret high interest rates. If that's so, you could reduce the rate at least, that is what everybody says.

A: That's a widespread view: but being widespread doesn't make it right. The central banks' possibilities of determin-ing interest rates are limited because they must at the same time also keep in-

A decisive factor that determines our interest rates lies in the fact that Germany is closely tied to international trade and that the deutschemark has become an international currency, one of the major reserve currencies after the dol-

Q: In other words, the autonomy in determining interest rates has been passed on to foreign countries. But what about internal political autonomy?

At A certain tension between the Bundespank and the government is normal. My predecessors also had their problems. Vocke and Blessing had their pro-blems with Adenauer. Klasen had a rather dramatic dispute at the time with super-minister Schiller. And even durng the Emininger era it was not all sunshine between Bonn and Frankfurt. Today, too, there are occasional differences of views between Bonn and Frankfurt. But generally we pilrsue the same aims.

Q: Are these improved relations now due to the fact that you are the first Bundesbank president to come from the political centre of power?

At Only geographically do I come from the centre of power. I was not a politician but a civil servant. My work as state secretary at the Finance Ministry, was uncontroversial politically. I was in charge of international monetary policy and debt management. But the fact that I'm quite familiar with the Bonn machinery has certainly contributed to essentially frictionless relations, between the Bundesbank and the Bonn government. Q: But shouldn't the monetary guardian Pohl shed his former role of fede-

A: The law governing the Bundesbank tells the Bundesbank president and all other members of the Central Banks' or even only of the federal government.

Council what they have to do. That is, ensure monetary stability. This being so, there was no need for me to change. All I have to do is abide by the law, But this does not mean that I considered monetary stability less important in my previous post.

Q: Knowing what you know today, do you consider it right that more and more politicians are being channelled into the Central Banks' Council?

A: There are only three former politicians on the Central Banks Council. But the way I see it,"there is nothing that speaks against a former politician being a member of the council if he has the necessary expertise.

There is no such thing as a particular career background for council members. Besides, the council has little influence on the choice of new members. It can present its views; but to all intents and purposes the decision is made by the state government concerned -so, far as the state central bank presidents are concerned - or, as in the case of board members, the federal govern-

Q: The question you ask is essentially a question as to the democratic legitimacy of the Bundesbank, which has occasionally been questioned. But the Bundesbank naturally has a democratic legiti-

Its legitimacy rests in the law. According to the will of the lawmakers, the Bundesbank is independent of the government or business interests and of

Q: The autonomy of the Bundesbank could'be enduligered if a parilimentary majority in Bonn agreed on it. At I'm convinced that the inde-

pendence of the Bundesbank is now regarded as a constitutional provision and

Wittschafts

can therefore; not be relinquished by a simple, parliamentary, majority . . . quite apart from the fact that this would meet with stiff rejection from the public, Q: Does the Bundesbank then consider

itself a sort of auxiliary economic government?, the rail heads got when dataly At it would be quite wrong to see it this way. We have only limited political inwence. And, then only on monetary policy - though on this one point our muence can be quite considerable. I-

don't think we could or should compete with the government.

Q: But the Bundesbank could cause considerable difficulties to Bonn when it comes to financing government defi-

A: We would certainly noncover up for a wrong fiscal policy with a cloak of lax monetary policy. This being so the public sector must regard the monetary policy of the Bundesbank as an indicator, just like everyhody else ... if or in-stance, the parties to collective bargain.

Q: Why, then, does the Bundeshank not take on the function of debt manager

for the state? The try Back model A: It would not be practical for the Bundesbank toutake charge of the entire debt management of the public sector



Karl Otto Pöhl ... a little tension is hor-(Photo: Sven Simon)

That could too easily burden us with responsibilities that would conflict with our monetary function.

But the law does stipulate that we have to assume the function of fiscal agent for the public sector. This means, for instance, that the federal government, the states and special funds must maintain their accounts with us. It addition, we provide cash loans to Bonn, the states and the special funds - loans whose extent is also governed by law. Generally, I would say that the public sector must coordinate its borrowing

Q: But you have no say when it comes to government borrowing?

A: The function of the fiscal agent has been eroded in the past few years by the fact that the public sector has financed an ever larger part of its deficits through notes rather than bonds -n and notes don't require the close coordingtion the law calls for in the case of

Q: 'But' it 'was' you who invented the policy of making full use of such notes. A: I must admit that this development began during my time in Bonn. But the idea was by no means to evade the Bundesbank. It was simply due to the volume of the necessary borrowing. This could not have been achieved through

Q! There is one major area where coorlination with Bonn certainly does not work: the transfer to Bonn of Bundesbank profits. You want to make this arrangement permanent, though not at the level of DM10bh as in 1982 and as envisaged for 1983 as well.

A! We have, in fact, discussed the possibility of institutionalising these transfers at a lower level with the finance minister ... say DM 4bn or DM5bn, as recommended by the Council of Economic Experts: The finance minister has turned this down.

Q: You could simply have refused,

A: I don't think so. The finance minisfer had the law on his side. But meanwhile, even we ourselves have become doubtful whether making this arrangement permanent would make sense.

This could easily have entailed the danger that the finance minister could construe a title to a specific amount of Bundesbank money with which to finance his budget - even in times when we might not make a profit.

Q: Is there not in any event the danger that the finance minister might simply become used to the billions coming in from Frankfurt?

At I am actually worried about the day when the Bundesbank will have no or a very much smaller profit while the fi-

into their Continued on page 7 it a most

The historical " perspective

## Why the deficit-spending theory goes wrong

which it owes its existence came into fect on 1 August 1957. Germany's carries in the same restraint a Sikigeuische Zeitung. je pod 11. zabech poček s

It still considers itself more tied the tradition of its predecessor, Bank Deutscher Länder, that it significant stood Keynesian apestablished on I March 1948 by the same to getting the economy go-Military Government Act No. 60 a tain is being advocated not only two-tier central bank system, than we britade unions and various groups the left to the centre of the SPD. Deutsche Reichsbank.

Bank Deutscher Länder was the tiple branches of industry have condition for the monetary reform of the bandwagon. They all say that June 1948 that put an end to be the state has to do is borrow money monetary and fiscal policy and report pump it into the economy. The reichmark by the deutschemark should be in more profit and therefore more Länder to the Bundesbank was marking which in turn the government despite the two-tier system.

Lander to the Bundesbank was smootking which in turn the government despite the two-tier system.

The state central banks (LZBs) with type of deficit spending has rened the same; only their names characted been used in the past — and in slightly. The LZB of North Rhine-Was lastances with success. The trouphalia was renamed LZB in Nr. towers, is that the public sector Rhine-Westphalia, but organisations add not go down. It continued to the state central banks were demokable with the consequence that interest Bundesbank branches. Bundesbank branches.

But their presidents still retain the to the detriment of business, seats and votes (together with the looks is now labouring under enordesbank board) in the form of the formation of the lands and the looks is now labouring under enordesbank board) in the form of the lands is now labouring under enordesbank board, the most impossible being the approach the Flick decision making body of the Bunds is has been practising for decades bank.

ank.
The Bundesbank president chain hain not become a general practice. Central Banks' Council, but has the incongruous short-term financmore than one vote when it comes in many firms and the disappointdecisions on interest rates and not have the fact that the rescheduling
mum reserves for commercial backs and for in the spring falled to mateThe Bundesbank board now countries are the writing on the wall that
of its president (Karl Otto Pohl), the services evident in business reports for
vice-president (Helmut Schlesinger) the services of the manufacture of the manufacture.

atomy concept evidently died out

ladwig Erhard and Professor

sallowed to go broke because too

four other members. This means has fact that in these circumstances the Central Banks' Council now on the branches of industry, like the sists of 17 members.

ists of 17 members.

The central bank is independent with the trade unions in calling for the government. The depreciation

the government. The depreciation amount to trade unions in calling for German money between 1923 and it seed industry, which demands was only because politicians had much say in monetary policy.

Hitler, for instance, changed where the state is to get the mobanking laws. As a result, the cess the economy has been debased to bank was allowed to print as much apply service.

The understanding of the basic laws sion of the currency inevitable. sion of the currency inevitable.

Germany learned its lesson. It at ted many elements of the US Feet the great thinkers of the social marbank after 1948.

The Bundesbank (which is also a part and blowly Erhard and Professor netary bank, a bank of banks and lay were men who implemented state's bank) must support the good like with a courage that was anyment's economic policy. But as example that was anyment's economic policy. But as example that was anyment's economic policy. But as example that have been been also been as a second to the courage of the course of the cour desbank President Olmar Emission is sees it, there can be no question in the support is only there when it is the stoody to come up with an answer ble. Even then supporting Bonn can be most important question; "Is it most policy must not conflict with the pump billions of borrowed moBundesbank's primary function: It is not allowed deliberately to say

fice this in favour of other objectives such as growth, full employed AEG or Hoesch or Krupp Steel ment and balancing trade.

Ever since the first deutscheman lobe depend on them while a valuation in 1961, the Frankfurl way like Bremshey a light manudians of the currency have never this company with a payroll of any doubt as to their main object. 1,300 is allowed to founder? ny doubt as to their main in 1900 is allowed to founder?

nonetary stability. In the steel industry are evidentlanded as much more important monetary stability.

hose in sectors like man-made fi-While average inflation through hastics, petrochemicals, oil prothe 1950s was 1.1 per cent, in the 1970s a electrical consumer goods, texit was 2.4 per cent and in the 1970s deshing, retailing and the trades, per cent.

(Westdautsche Allgemeine, 29 latti auch sectors as steel, the public secnow worth only 41 pfennigs.

tor are much slower processes than in textiles and clothing.

Anybody seriously considering a slimming process in the public services sector will soon be made to change his mind by dustmen willing to go on strike at the drop of a hat.

But the picture would be lopsided without mentioning the works councils. They are on the spot and usually know what is happening. They are not as indoctrinated as the major trade union bureaucracles.

Most of the works council members know very well that the cart can only be moved in cooperation with manage-

The works councils demand their price, and layoffs are anything but cheap nowadays.

Severance pay is going up from year to year, and frequently there is not enough money in the till to meet it.

It is due to this willingness by works councils to cooperate and the fact that they think as little of a class struggle today as 30 years ago that Germany's industry is still as strong and healthy as it

The works councils who are on the spot know what is happening in a business, they know about orders and profits and they know what has to be done. There are of course, still successful

and profitable businesses. Some have diversified in time while: others have stayed where they have their expertise.

The old adage about the cobbler sticking to his last still holds true with some businesses.

Another successful method is to channel the cash carned in stagnating sectors into those that hold a promise of growth, as in the case of Mannesmann, which switched from making pipes to data processing.

But money is not enough. You must also have expert staff.

Karstadt, for instance, has to pay dearly for its learning process with Neckermann simply because department store experts are not necessarily familiar with the mail-order business,

Another thing that emerges in this season of balance sheets and business

Continued from page 6

nance minister finds himself with a large shortage. It is also possible, under certain circumstances, that transferring profits at the present rate would be irresponsible in terms of monetary conside-

O: The spectre of a world-wide economic crisis caused by the collapse of banks comes up time and again. Is the Bundesbank drafting contingency plans to provide swift assistance to banks should there be any liquidity bottlenecks?

A: We're keeping a close watch on developments. But right now I see nothing that would require any special action by the Bundesbank.

Q: Mr Pohl, we wish you's long time in office. But 25 years from now, when our successor talks to your successor, will that man still be as independent as you

A: I surely wish it on him. (Wirtschaftswocke, 10 July 1982)

reports is that the decisive factor is not always money; it can also be personality. Business, like history, is made by

This is reflected in most of the business reports: the times have become tougher and as a result the structures of individual companies and of whole branches of industry are becoming clea-

It is no longer easy to cover up when things are going wrong, although it is still done often.

Anybody taking the trouble to look behind the scenes, to analyse and compare balance sheets will find this easier

But whether this possibility is always made use of whether works councils. trade unionists, stockholders and bankers have learned from some of the latest case histories - AEG on the one side and Nove Heimat on the other remains to be seen.

German corporate law still has too many loopholes permitting "legitimate" deception.

Can a state guarantee jobs in an economic system that is essentially free and based on performance and competition? No. It would be overtaxed if it

All the state can do is to take over as the new owner in cases where private capital withdraws for lack of profits and where that particular branch of industry is essential for the nation's economy as a whole. This includes public transport, coal mining, shipbuilding and - in a couple of years perhaps the steel industry.

It usually starts with subsidies. But tha state can also take over temporarily.

In 1931/32, the impoverished Reich came to the rescue of the Dresdner Bunk as it did in the case of the mining grant Gelsonkirchener Bergwerks-AG and Vereinigte Stahlwerke when Flick was about to sell the controlling interest to France. Both companies were returned to private ownership a few

The same thing should be possible now. In 1968, the mere promise of a state guarantee sufficed to rescue the Krupp concern. The guarantee cost Bonn not a penny.

But such moves must remain the exception, and the fewer of them the better. For the rest, the survival of the fittest must apply.

There are enough examples in the steel industry and in other branches that keep crying for government help to show that there are better ways of going about it.

The troubles of AEG-Telefunken, the steel industry and other companies should not conceal the fact that many of the problems are due to mismanage-

Not every textiles manufacturer or maker of washing machines or TV sets is operating at a loss because of florce competition and too many trying to share a small pic.

There are even retailers who still

make a sound profit. But such entrepreieurial virtues as industriousness and the willingness to take a risk must not be penalised by the state, which uses the tax revenues from these companies to keep excessive production capacities of obsolete and alling businesses affoat.

The only major iron and steel company that did not apply for government subsidies this year was Mannesmann.
As a company spokesman puts it: "We value our freedom more,"

It would be nice if this proud attitude were more widespread in the German business community. Ernst Berens 1982 y 19 met. (Suddentsche Zeitung 31 July 1982)

Looking at 1983 Source: DIW Growth Jobless -

#### The spring sun turns to summer rain

The Institute for the German Economy (IW) says the current stagnation night turn into recession.

In the spring, IW thought there would be 1.5 per cent real growth. It has changed its mind because domestic demand'did not pick up in the spring, and thinks unemployment this year will reach a monthly average of two million.

The effects of foreign demand are diminishing. There was a big balance of trade surplus for the first six months of the year, but IW believes that it is unlikely that poor internal demand can be offset by foreign orders.

But IW stresses that the business fiancial position is gradually improving. However it will take some time before the consequences of the low earnings in the past years (and hence the reduced spending power) are overcome.

It should take some time before improved profits lead to more demand for capital goods. A number of well known companies have gone to the wall and the downward frend for interest rates. has not continued.

IW is surprised at the increased rise of consumer prices in the middle of the year. It points to the fact that consumer prices will continue to rise due to higher tobacco tax, energy prices and postage. Only much cheaper seasonal food prices can offset this.

Thanks to the balance of trade, which has profited from the favourable development of the terms of trade, the current account was almost balanced in the first half of 1982, following a deficit of DMI5bn in the first half of 1981.

The deficits in such items as travel (which falls under the service industry balance) will continue to rise, but only a little and father from held the applica-(Handelsblatt, 28 July 1982)

Continued from page 1 operating at a mere 45 per cent of capa-

In agreeing to the package Mr. Baldridge has saddled himself with no end of domestic trouble.

Yet he did so, doubtless with backing from the White House, and that is what matters politically.

In reaching this decision the United States has shown that it is not America that wants to intensify the trade dispute with Burope, and add the

Quite the opposite, and that is something that must not be forgotten in the weeks ahead. Bruno Waltert 22 3-27 1 1 1 22 2 2 2 (Die Wejt. 9 August 1982)

#### PERSPECTIVE

## Party games in a parliamentary democracy: the magic number three

first elected Bundestag met in Bonn it contained members of nine political

It would have been 10 if the CDU and CSU had not, even in those days, been classified as one party.

With political parties on the brink of double figures pessimists said the stage was set for party-political fragmentation. They were wrong.

The Representation of the People Act was amended before the second general election in 1953 to make life harder for splinter groups, and within a decade the number of parties in the Bundestag was down to three.

Mistakenly, the three-party system has been assumed by some to be, like the capitalist system of free enterprise, an indispensable cornerstone of the constitutional set-up.

The three-party system has been under fire for some time, but no-one has seriously suggested that it is a bugbear of West German politics.

In the mid-70s Franz Josef Strauss started the ball rolling with talk of going nationwide with a fourth party. His Bavarian CSU, he suggested, should stand all over the country.

But what he had in mind was less a change in the political landscape than a threat to the Christian Democrats to make them more compliant to his ivi-

After standing as CDU/CSU candidate for Chancellor in the 1980 general election, which he lost, Herr Strauss abandoned all mention of his fourthparty idea, which seems to indicate that t was merely a tactical ploy.

A fourth party now exists. It is the Greens, or Alternatives, ecological groups represented on many councils and a number of state assemblies.

This is not the place to speculate about the environmentalists' prospects, but let it be said that other parties look like having to bear them in mind for

Unfortunately it looks as though the Greens may before long not be a fourth party but Number Three.

The Free Democrats may well vanish from the political scene, leaving only the Greens alongside the two big boys. the Christian Democrats and the Social Democrats....

There may be substantial differences between the Greens and the FDP, but structurally the party system would be unchanged, and it could badly do with

The political system has long suffered from the Free Democrats having seen themselves, arguably since the 60s, as no more than a means of ensuring a majority for one or other of the two major parties.

The FDP itself puts the idea across in a slightly more elegant manner by saying that its aim is to prevent either of the two major parties from gaining an absolute majority.

That is six of one and half a dozen of the other. By preventing one party from gaining an absolute majority it is the sole guarantor of a majority for either it

or the other. If it succeeds in this aim for any length of time, as in the 60s and 70s, it

hen the Federal Republic of Ger-many was set up in 1949 and the power alongside one party or the other. power alongside one party or the other, which is bad for any party.

This objection is levelled less at the FDP than at the three-party system that so many Germans feel is a blessing. In the long term it is anything but.

It is nowhere near a match for the two-party system or a multi-party system, as international comparisons show.

Britain has fared well with the present two-party system for over half a century. Britain's Liberals haven't held the balance of power.

It remains to be seen whether the alliance of Liberals and the Social Democrats will bring about a change. If a general election were held tomorrow the Tories would be returned with an absolute majority.

Most democracles in Europe have a multi-party system, and it has done them no harm. A wider choice of parties may be a slightly less stable system than the two-party pattern, but it is more flexible.

It need not be a drawback for Italy's Christian Democrats to have to collaborate with the Communists in one instance and with the parties of the centre in another. A variety of coalition options can enrich political life.

here are three reasons for the couli-

have nothing to do with personalities or

the relations between senior politicians,

as most of the media like to tell their

Sensitivity in relation to power poli-

• The increasingly brutal nature of

for all the SPD/FDP coalition difficul-

ties since the 1980 general election.

have been virtually inevitable.

They are what have really accounted

And they prove on closer scrutiny to

The first is the change in political is-

When the coalition came to power in

1969 it entered a new era in the wake of

the conceptional dessication of post-

state, and reconciliation with the East.

Both issues, which were characteristic

of the 1969 Social and Free Democratic

consensus, gave the coalition an almost

This has all changed. The desire for

philosophical aura of a historic alli

extension of the welfare state has been

replaced by worries about how to fin-

ance the welfare burden, a sensitivity

toward personal responsibility and con-

sideration for the hard-hit labour mar-

As for reconciliation with the Bast, it

seems to have been accomplished. Ger-

man politics has thrown historical bal-

last over board and signed treaties with

People nowadays are more worrled

about the political position and the

political role of the West. Given so

many domestic disputes, can Nato state

all the Warsaw Pact states.

The change in political issues

The three are:

political style.

tion merry-go-round in Bonn. They

One result of the two-party system is that political clashes are sure to arise in both parties, but once a decision has been reached the majority party can govern as it sees fit.

In the three-party system the larger of the two coalition parties likewise has to settle disputes in its own ranks, but it cannot then govern as it sees fit.

It must continually bear in mind the views of the smaller coalition party. So the three-party system has only the disadvantages, not the advantages of the two-party system.

That would only not be the case if all three parties were roughly similar in size, but this state of affairs is unlikely to arise in Germany.

Germans in the Federal Republic have been guided all too often in their conscious decisions on the shape political life was to take on memories of the Weimar Republic,

The constitutional provision for referendums was misused in the Weimar period, so Basic Law, the 1949 Bonn constitution, dispensed with referendum altogether.

After the First World War party-political fragmentation was a problem, so there is still a widespread mistrust of a multi-party system.

Yet the electoral law as it start THE ENVIRONMENT most effective at forestalling the er gence of splinter groups.

If there are to be more political ties to the benefit of political life. No one knows exactly why is needed is not an amendment is Representation of the People Adh different attitude on the part of electorate.

There are already signs that athere are changing. Where the three system eventually leads is readily rent from the state of the coaliford ties in Bonn today.

The Free Democrats have feder their political profile because is there are various theories about why centrating on ensuring majorita Lat none are proved. others they have limited themselve of the best-known theories is tirely to tactics.

The Social Democrats are behave the stat years of bad rainfall sumed by international malaise and badly hit the fine roots in forest ing from them being unable to paid
policies of their own even if they had been school has it that a biologiable to work out their internal salimbalance has been created by blanputes and make up their collectioning of conifers. This is said to

The Christian Democrats would win the humus and upset the balance much the same position of they whenineral soils deeper down. in joint harness with the FDP. Changes in the water table and

The CDU/CSU could emerge paind profile and the effects of wild an absolute majority next time paints figure in other ideas, possibility, which at present seems h 1980 in Baden-Württemberg tinctly feasible, would not solve 1000 hectares of fir trees were reportantly feasible. problem; it would merely shelve it a lib be seriously damaged and a furthe next election.

A two-party system is improbable this country. What we need is a mildetn-Württemberg's forest acreage. choice of parties. A mere three part havenia, 16,000 hectures of fir trees are no longer enough.

## demands on the coalition

more clearly that it is capable of backing up words with action?

The basic tenor of social worries has shifted and is no longer in tune with the Social and Free Democratic philosophy. Safeguarding economic potential and Western democratic stability have

Democratic consensus.

war politics and an evident social rigidi-The main aims were social moderniin relation to power politics. sation, mainly extending the welfare

ale is governed not just by their maniport they enjoy.

The history of the Federal Republic and adjust to new social currents.

matter of life or death.

The FDP has in the past always developed its specific strength as a variation on the views of a larger partner

If it were to forfeit this role, say because the Greens gained in strength and it were no longer capable of ensuring a

nal voters ugain.

nature of political style.

Events in Bonn of late call to be soil, releasing ions, electrically change-over from Adenauer to be soil, releasing ions, electrically in 1963 and the advent of the control beautiful be Coalition in 1966.

Then as now there was increasing the latters.

have continued

the trees keep dying

the harmed the small organisms that

32,000 hectares slightly damaged.

be total area makes up 4.1 per cent

amorted to be in poor condition.

space trees are widely reported to be

Ma Ministry survey does not report

wahaving died.

small trouble all over the country,

Men Seeliger, conservation officer

the area even began to fall, and his annese poisoning.

on shell limestone slopes where the soil is capable of converting surplus acid into harmless compounds.

The acid rain theory works on the assumption that motor vehicles, power stations, henting and other exhaust sources release a constant flow of sulphur dioxide.

soning Europe's forests.

fine roots in forest soil.

Hans Leibundgut of Zurich University of Technology says spruces, with their flat lateral roots, are bound to be particularly hard-hit by lengthler spells of drought.

ground for root fungi that often take years to do their worst.

Günther Zimmermayer of the Coul-Mining Industry Association feels that the current epidemic of tree deaths could be the result of the 1976 drought. But the case, although made, has yet

alone proof.

yet another idea that could well be a segrown wrongly, unbiologically.

for over 40 per cent of the lotal.

A number of botanists say this results in a biological imbalance. Blanket growth of conifers is said to be harmful to the micro-organisms that live in the humus. It also upsets the balance in the

1980 even though acid rainfall is sure to In 1980, he claims, the acid count in

alyses of soil, inner bark and roots failed to indicate aluminium or manga-Fir trees were also found to be dying

This sulphur dioxide, together with nitrous oxides, is felt to be steadily poi-

But other scientists feel the cause is closer at hand and more natural. The likelihood is, says Herr Rehfüss, that years of low rainfall have badly hit the

The dead roots are an ideal breeding

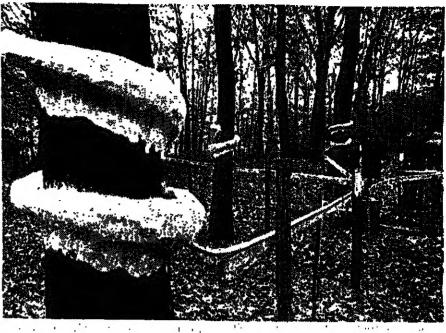
to be proved. Scientifically acknowledged evidence is not available, let Forest ecologists have come up with

rious contender. They claim forests are Large areas of forest acreage are

spruce, a single-crop economy and the bread-and-butter of forestry, accounting

mineral soil lower down.

Heat, light and fine rainfall are vital commodities that fail to penetrate the foliage of fir trees. They seldom reach



#### illness of the forests

Soft plastic rings are used to drain off water for testing to see what is damaging these trees in an experiment in the Ruhr.

Seepage water and humic acid in the soil are felt, so this theory goes, to wash out the important nutrient salts and trace elements, slowly but surely. . .

Here too the case has yet to be proved conclusively and scientifically. Other suggestions are that the water cycle has been upset by a fall in the water table or changes in ground profile or a combination of the two.

Mechanical felling may also be to blame, with heavy modern machinery damaging the soil and the bark of surrounding trees. Forestry biologists attribute a fair amount of damage to wild unimals nibbling away at young trees

All told, however, the only point on which there is any clarity is that no-one knows for sure just what is to blame. ...

The mysterious killer has yet to be identified even though tree deaths are nothing new. They have occurred in waves, inexplicably, alarmingly, over the decades.

Spokesmen for the mining industry say the time has come to make a thorough scientific study of the phenomenon. But even they are not expecting findings to come to light much before the end of the decade.

The industry naturally objects to accusations that coal-fired power stations are mainly to blame by acidifying fog and rain, resulting in the death of plants, trees and, in the final analysis,

It says the proportion of sulphur-Continued on page 10

### Nuclear station heat boosts farm yields

piped heat from Gundremmingen i nuclear power station has been harnessed to boost crop yields on neighbouring farmland. Four-year trials have been successful..

Process heat is used in an environmentally unimpeachable manner, being piped as hot water round six hectures of

Maize and potato yields have increased substantially, says the Bayarian soil and plant research institute, but grain yields have, at times, declined.

The agricultural benefit is said to be less important in the long term than the environmental gain. Waste heat can be put to good use in the soil.

Power station cooling towers, which are an undeniable environmental risk. might in future be unnecessary, claims a spokesman for August Thyssen AG, the company in charge of the Agrotherm project.

The Gundremmingen venture has been backed by the Bonn Research Ministry. The idea behind it could certainly prove an alternative to dry cooling towers as a means of handling the surplus heat from nuclear power stations. :

to emit clouds of steam; but they would be less efficient than the conventional Harnessing process heat for farm use would not only boost crop yields; it

would also relieve the burden on the

Dry cooling towers are said no longer

fuel cycle. But the Agrotherm concept is For a power station of Gundremmingen's size, 1,300 megawatis, heat would need to be piped to between 6,000 and 8,000 hectares of land. That would cost

about DM500m. 1. So officials at the Bavarian Ministry of Environmental Affairs are doubtful whether the system would prove economic enough to be put to large-scale use either in the short or the long term.

It seems very unlikely that power stations will ever be able to dispense entirely with wet cooling lowers." But the Gundremmingen experiment has on average resulted in 13-per-cent

higher crop yields. Karl Stankiewitz (Frankfurter Neve Presse, 24 July 1982)

# The changing

its case more convincingly and prove

come to the fore. Thus the fundmental features of political culture no longer provide further impetus toward a Social and Free

The second may be termed sensitivity

Political parties are large-scale organisations geared to success. Their morfesto but by the degree of electoral sup-

of Germany has shown time and again how keenly parties sense new issues

The FDP is particularly sensitive and quick to respond to such changes. For it the problem is not one of forfeiting a per cent or two of public support. For the Free Democrats it can easily be a

in power,

majority for its coulition partie, a Coul-Mining Industry Associa-IDP's very survival would be at said wonden whether there is any gap

There seems to be a change of continue between the latest figures availating the SPD too. Many of its voters between the latest figures availating the SPD too. Many of its voters between the latest figures availating the SPD too. Many of its voters between the latest figures available the SPD too. Many of its voters between the latest figures available the SPD too. Many of its voters between the latest figures available the specific seems of trees dying over large switched allegiance to the Great and the continue the specific seems of the speci

So the coulition's power base is the full extent of the dumuge.

So the coalition's power uses a like Ertl, Bonn Agriculture Minister, ing at the edge on two sides.

The FDP must be afraid of being better-known theories. Acid rain afplaced by the Greens and Alternative better-known theories. Acid rain affait as guarantor of a majority. Its best the soil and then the trees. Spect of reducing support for the affaithest were polluters of the atronmentalists would be for the SD to the air by burning oil or coal and interest are properly furnes.

Lest-wingers would then closs at the times and it is the sport of the

ticism of the Chancellor from the managen soil specialist Bernhard

of his own party.

Then as now there were hesitals to the scientists who first up with the acid rain theory. He in the direction of a reorientation to existing alignments.

Then as now there was a growing clination on the Chancellor's particulation of the creation of immediate in the tree trunk that block leading to the creation of immediate in the tree trunk that block leading power, such as Cabinet reshult trees suffer from both hunger later and nutrient. The combined effect of all particulation and change increasingly conscious of living area observed by Ulrich did not, are area of transition and change.

Werner Weiden!!

Alignmeine Zahung Mainz, 26 injuly area observed by Ulrich did not, area of continuous maintenance.

Alignmeine Zahung Mainz, 26 injuly area observed by Ulrich did not, area observed by Ulrich did not,

one of the scientists who rust

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## Sole jolted out of seabed complacency by electric current treatment

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Experiments with electricity as a means of catching North Sea sole have been so successful that commercial trials are to be launched this year.

Electric current is used to make flatfish scurry from the seabed up into the nets that follow in the wake of the elec-

Using this technique a department of the Federal Fishery Research Institute. Hamburg, has boosted catched fourfold and reduced damage to the marine en-

Flat-fish (they include plaice, dab and sole, which is the most valuable catch in the North Sea) are normally caught using trawl nets, one on either side of the cutter, that reach down to the seabed.

The fish are excited by the trawls. which drag the seabed, uprooting molluscs and seaweed and destroying their scabed habitat for a long time to come.

Flat-fish would normally rest on the seabed or flap around close to it, but the disturbance makes them scurry off into the fishermen's nets.

In recent years this destruction of the seabed has been intensified by Dutch trawlers in particular using iron chains to drive the fish into the nets more effectively, "

At the same time the wreak even more havor on the seabed trawled. These chains can weigh up to two tons per net, knd trawlers with more powerful engines travel faster and faster to boost

Dutch cutters have started trawling the sole fishing grounds in the EEC Sea off the West German North Sea coast at speeds of up to six knots, using 2,500hp engines.

The damage to the marine environment is matched only by the depletion of sole stocks. These chain nets catch many young fish.

Sole less than 27cm long, for instance, are deemed to be young fish, Catching them is illegal. Using this equipment it is also inevitable.

#### Continued from page 9

dioxide output for which coal-fired power stations are responsible has remained constant at roughly 20 per cent since 1974, when they began extracting sulphur from the exhaust fumes that went up in smoke.

- About 45 per dent of sulphur dioxide fallout comes from abroad and the remaining 35 per cent is accounted for by industry and tradesmen, transport and households.

per cent of the total even, with a further 10 per cent being the handiwork of Mother Nature: " of the property of the state

By 1990 half the country's coal-fired power'stations, with an estimated total nstalled capacity of 29,500 megawatts, will have been modernised.
They will their release only half their

present amount of sulphur dioxide into the atmosphere, it is said in Essen.

This would mean the total output would have declined from 4.2m tons in 1970 to 3.6m tons in 1980 and about 2.8m tons in 1990.

Leonhard Spielhofer (Printiferior Rumischau, 31 July 1982)



In order to comply with regulations, young fish are thrown back overboard, but only a few survive the ordeal. With electricity, fewer small fish are caught.

Professor Steinberg of the Fishery Research Institute has spent years looking into ways of improving flat-fish trawling methods by using electricity.

Electric power is already used in this way in fresh water fishery. He and his: staff now seem to have succeeded in harnessing it for use at sea too.

Electricity can be used to send fish scurrying at long range and to attract them at short range. It may also be used selectively.

The larger the fish, the greater the effect. Tension increases in relation to the

It is also used to chase fish away from dangerous weirs and points where water is pumped out of a river or lake.

It can even be used to make a clean sweep of sections of river or waterway where there are too many commercially valueless whitefish.

Using electricity at sea is much more difficult because sea water contains salt and much of the voltage is lost. So tricks such as successive but individual electric shocks are used to heighten the effect.

Short, sharp shocks have the same effect as non-stop current, but the energy consumption is much lower. This method was developed in the 50s for use at

sea by Dr Kreutzer. 'He constructed enormous trawl'nets

into which fish were to be driven or attracted by the use of electrodes.

His experiments never really succeeded because they used too much power, there was too much interference and the effect on fish varied.

It varied in accordance with the conductivity of sea water at different temperatures and in different areas with different degrees of salinity.

Even attempts to use electricity on a smaller scale in fishing for tuna (the fish were electrified as soon as they snapped at the bait) failed to be of use in sea fishing.

Success seems finally to have come to a Hamburg engineer, W. Horn, a former colleague of Dr Kreutzer's, at the Fishery Research Institute.

Laboratory experiments first showed that electric current was best but to use in very short, sharp shocks to send flatfish rushing from their seabed cover.

The pattern of impulses and intervals between shocks also proved extremely important for the success or failure of putting flat-fish to flight.

If the right pattern and voltage were used, selective fishing proved possible. Only larger sole or plaice would be sent sourrying: Smaller fish would stay where they were.

Seagoing equipment was then designed and built, with financial backing from the Bonn Research Ministry, by a Hamburg.company, Impulshysik....

It was put through its paces for severai years before full-scale trials were undertaken by the research vessel, the So-

The equipment uses a lightweight chain of electrodes with iniaid strands of copper. The electrode chain, like its

iron counterpart, is suspended in the OPERA of the trawl net.

During trials a conventional trawle was used on one side of the cutters Friedrich's production of Parsifal throws an electric one on the other.

In 15 hauls the solo catch on the or ventionally equipped side was 69 while on the electric side it was 24s or roughly four times as much.

Converted into hours of trawling in parsiful, Wagner's last opera; has sel-ratio was 3.4kg per hour in the one of dom featured in a new production

the annual Bayreuth festival. Using the conventional net pile Wagner himself ruled that Parsiful seabed sediment, worms, molluses, whis only to be performed in Bayreuth, week and dirt were hauled aboard. It is death no-one dared make

electric net yielded a clean catch.

It was so clean that research scientificate thought the experiment had like it widow Cosima succeeded in rebecause the net seemed empty, when ling the 1882 production nearly unthe conventional net contains hunter inged for over 50 years, until 1934; weights of ballat from which the day weights of ballat from which weights which weights of ballat from which weights of ballat from which weights which weights which weights which weights which weights ged sole had to be extricated. imposer's two grandsons, first pro-

Electric sea fishing seems this time hard Parsifal in 1937. In 1951, in the have succeeded. It can even save to save to save war Wagner season, he came gy. Using an electric net trawling spet is with a fresh version that prompted of three and a half knots is sufficient individe debate among Wagner-lovensure a satisfactory catch.

But the new technique cannot yelle his memorable version was retained used to boost sole catches, or only he is memorable version was intained used to boost sole catches, or only he is festival programme for several rectly. Sole is the most highly value after Wieland's death and not re-North Sea catch, and catches are the leading a new production until 1975, ted by quota in the European Comme the 1975 production was by Wolf-

The new technique protects the way Engreuth festival seuson. The 1982 bed habitat and young fish, so with implantary Parsiful was entrusted to disole stocks will be replenished and on hear Gotz Friedrich.

tas can be increased.

This presupposes that the hard speak life of West Berlin's Deutsche Oper.

do not completely destroy the flat hard say were looking forward to his verhabitat and the organisms on with safthe opera. hidrich's production of Wagner's

Smaller fish, both sole and other is many was the opening performance fish, will have time to grow to full skel dayear's Bayreuth season. The first

the electric technique is widely used the full house, was attended by
The next step for fishery reach by leading politicians and represenseigntists will be to equip a committee that are and the business comcutter with electric trawl nets this to zaily,

he last directed Parsiful in Stuttgart They will then keep a scientific of 1977. This time, together with his sut on how the technique fares in comments to tostume designer Andreas Rein-Haraid Steiner Feb., he delved deeper into Gurne(Der Tagesspiegel, 31 July 1881) and words to Parsifal: Du sichst,

Sohn, zum Ruum wird hier die A(You see, my son, time here turns

# beraim was less to bring the opera

The fluorine starts seeping from the hyrouth Parsifal were a change in shell into the meat about an hour plantaging the world of the Holy Grail shell into the meat about an hour plantaging petrified but existent.

The Third Act, for away from the

This gives rise to a fresh problem of Friday meadow, is transposed. The krill can thus only be put to whalandscape of ruins in which men with the aid of factory ships that shell the men (the flower girls in civilian are among their number) hail Shelling machines exist that can be chorally as a communal expe-

de transition to modernity.

Each country is to scour specific to modernity.

Each country is to scour specific to mission to modernity.

Each country is to scour specific to mission to modernity.

Indicate sets great store on discreet mission performances of religious store of the Antarctic to locate areas in such as the Last Supper or coming the mission, the washing of feet and the work for economic deployment of fathering.

Horst Zimmermas it incorporates them in the action the action (Bremer Nachrichten, 28 July 1987) the alightest trace of theatrical

open the curtains to Bayreuth 1982 'awkwardness and succeeds in striking a balance in the "mysterlous relationships"

between the individual acts. He even manages to strike a balance between self-denial and eroticism, the twin clues of thread that run right through the opera.

His Second Act is fascinating with its technologically advanced magic tower in which Klingsor holds sway wearing a devilish mask and using bright searchlights and smoke bombs.

After the flower girl scene, which stays seductive and is not reduced to the level of vaudeville eroticism; after the sensually sung and played duet between Kundry and Parsifal and the throwing of the spear, Klingsor's might ends with the illusion of a marvellously produced destructive explosion.

Reinhardt, the set designer, was a newcomer to Bayreuth. So was the musical director, James Levine, the 38year-old musical head of the Metropolitan Opera, New York.

Levine has in the past made a name for himself mainly as a Mozart and Mahler conductor in Salzburg. He proved surprisingly quick on the uptake in dealing with the acoustical problems the first of the first of the contract

Wagner, have dealt with the composer's

So it was hardly surprising that his

And since Syberberg, Wagner's film

apostic, is a fan in the sense of fanatic,

is imagination seemed sure to give rise

It is entitled Parsiful and intended as

The director would have preferred to

hold the first performance of his screen

epio in the Festspielhaus rather than in

a mere cinema, as he noted uneasily at

An ordinary film might arguably be

best screened in a cinema, but a com-

memorative work needs to be shown in

Syberberg arranged for an unusual

presentation of his film on the fringe of

the Cannes film festival and for an ex-

travagent showing at Documenta, the

But his Parsiful was to be seen at its

most spectacular in Wagner's own Bay-

reuth in a screen showing that was to

dwarf the hill on which the Festspiel-

When it came to infellectual propor-

tions, the ratio was arguably altogether

different. He invited international cri-

tics to attend his ceremony on the

morning of the Parsifal first night at the

Festspielhaus. Section of the world facts

play with the Parsifal-like marathon of

four and a half hours of film followed

For this writer it wasn't too much of a

by six and a half hours of the opera.

The publicity machine made great

Kassel art show.

haus stands.

of A Property

a memorial.

the premiere. In this was the

a tribute to the centenary of the opera's

to a pathos-steeped screen monster.

first production in Bayreuth.

latest screen venture was to deal direct-

ly with Richard Wagner.

Bayreuth.

presented by the covered orchestra stalls at Bayreuth:

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

'ed his first-night audience. '

The only shortcoming was that Levine went a little too far in his slow templ. This somewhat marred the tension matic flow of the entire Third Act.

was in other respects! Levine has a parts to come into their own.

manner typical of Parsifal, " " "

Levine gears everything to the musical and thematic situation of individual scenes; and his development testified to being well thought-out.

After having showed such a keen ra he did not deserve the few catcalls he was given when the curtain fell.

His work with the finely attuned festival orchestra and the magnificent sound of the festival choir, directed by Norbert Balatsch, increasingly delight-

of the prelude in particular and the dra-But what a marvellous performance it

wonderful way of blending and toning down the instruments to allow vocal "His overall orchestral sound is con-

stantly compelling, with suspended timbres that flow into one another in a

sense of feeling for Wagner's final ope-

Neither did Götz Friedrich, who was

mainly responsible for the first night of the 1982 Bayreuth season carrying such conviction with the festival public.

That it did so was readily apparent from the tempestuous applause after Acts Two and Three.

All the soloists were given a good hand too. Peter Hofmann as Parsifal, in a performance of which concentration was the keynote, provided both the power of the heroic tenor and the vocal mobolity of the lyrical. 1

Leonie Rysanck, with the demonic dark timbre of her soprano, achieved a striking intensity of Wagnerian word melody as Kundry in the great narration and the duet of the Second Act.

But the greatest surprise as a soloist was Simon Estes as Amfortas, with his commanding baritone volume and his pain-filled power of expression right to the ecstasy of the final scene.

Hans Sotin with his big, word-dominated bass achieved the best conceivable effect as Gurnemanz, and as for Klingsor's magic, who could make it sound blacker with his bass than Franz

Matti Salminen gave Titurel's short but powerful appeals the fitting sense of immediacy, and a special word, of praise must be given to the unusually light and pure sound of the flower girls.

Last but not least, the impact and intensity of the Bayreuth festival choir will with difficulty be exceeded by an operatic choir anywhere

Erich Limmert. (Hannoversche Allgemeine, 27 July 1982)

Film Version pales beside the real thing

strain because the film didn't amount to much. Neither the pleasure nor the pro-

vocation was a strain. For a Wagner-lover Syberberg had nothing more to offer than an appetiser in preparation for the more sumptuous banquet of a Bayrouth first night. .

... It is none too easy to steal the show from a stage director such as Götz Friedrich. I fail to see how the two productions bear comparison:

What particularly struck me was that the acreen version conveyed a stater backstage impression than the actual

This is the point at which, in Syberberg's " version, the unstaunchable wound of Amfortas figuratively drips blood, His is not a Parsifal film; the best that can be said is that it is a film version of the operat, find that painting or "In the images of the prelude there are diffident signs of an attempt at originalityin but immediately and at full ingth they are followed by an old fashioned uphoto. album : sequence. of spictures, hope agree of neutroness raid

MAIl that Syberberg showed was that he is capable of directing on the stage this particular version of the opera; maybe that was all he wanted to show;

He did not even do so in the distinctive way in which he is otherwise given to expressing himself on the subject of Wagner, and I "He filmed his way along the full

score, even making his actors exaggeratedly mime operarsingers' facial acroba-**Rice.** And Administration of the Contract of the American Contract of the Con

"If was a sad waste of the talent of Edith Clever, in the part of Kundry, for

her to spend hours miming the soundtrack of Yvonne Minton's voice,

The height of unnaturalness was reached when, in the two-part role of Parsifal, a sorgeous boy (Michael Hutter) and a delicate girl (Karin Krick) were both made to nime Rainer Goldhere's heroic tenor. berg's heroic tenor."

Syberberg here destroys any unity of human image, identity of work and rerroduction, without making the slightest gain in cinematographical perspect-

In media terms the opulent screen hybrid is a tense and rigid act of worship and fails to break new ground for

Igor Luther, the cameraman, noncommitally and without a clearly apparent intellectual concept wends his way

round the operatic property box.
He does so in a basically unimaginative manner, with abrupt and at times dilettante cutting, treating his operation subject matter as though it were an antique shop revamped as a boutique

To make it easier to pore comfortably over the fairy-tale picture book the music is played by an orchestra from Mon-Carlo, with the conductor even sing-

ing the part of Amfortas.

It is all outmoded nostalgia set against a petrified, pompous backen seriously and too lacking in wit to be

classified as a satyric play.
In comparison with the Bayreuth festival, the workshop of Wagner's grandson Wolfgang, it stands not the slightest chance of attaining anything like the same artistic level.

As a musician Syberberg may be a virtuoso at sounding his own praises and an accomplished performer in the context of publicity.

But as a director he has signative failed to emulate Parsifal's legendary progress from a simpleton to a king of the Holy Grail when it comes to direct-Fritz Schleicher

((Normberger Nachrichten, 28 July 1982)

wishing for krill has been given the all-clear after worries that fluoring contamination could make the fish unfit

for human consumption. Now researchers have discovered that the fluorine is in the shell. It starts sceping into the flesh about an hour after being landed.

r being landed. That means they must be shelled as

soon as they are caught, The findings, after a two-year survey by the Fishery Research Institute, Hamburg, have sent a sigh of relief round the Ministries of Agriculture and Re-

Bonn has invested DM30 million inkrill, the Antarctic shrimp so rich in protein that it is the staple diet of the

The Antarctic shrimp is between 3.5 and six centimetres long but stocks are enormous. An estimated one billion tons are in marine cold storage, as it

They make up the world's last great untapped protein reserve and might, it . was hoped, one day solve the problem of feeding mankind. They were also to be a new and lucra-

tive catch for the German fishing fleet, whose customary fishing grounds have shrunk by the year as territorial seas and economic zones have been exten-

There are no such restrictions in the waters where the krill shouls live. Krill recipes have been devised and the "The krill," he explains, "accumulates

### Scientists beat contaminated krill problem

Then came the cold shower, Routine checks revealed that krill are highly fluorine-contaminated. Their fluoring count is 24 times higher than the maximum permitted by the US Department of Agriculture.

If you eat krill once every three days you will develop stains on your teeth, scientists said. Half a pound a day would be enough to cause calcification and bone damage.

What this meant was that krill could at best be used as fodder.

Hamburg scientists soon discovered that the fluorine could easily be washed out of krill mash, but the technique was expensive.

Besides, after being broken up into mush the krill could not be used for much more than fish fritters. Further, research, proved well: worth while. "We have now arrived at a much more . satisfactory . assessment, " . says

foodstuffs chemist Professor Wolfgang

Schreiber.  sea, only in its shell. Why it does to repace).

But the fluorine does not pass fine to be than to highlight changes in the shell to the meat until the shifted background between the dead, so if krill are shelled as soon to be fined, say, Wolfram von Eschenbach, possible after being caught the problet band Wagner and the present.

as soon as it is caught.

Besides, using expensive factor was with the Last Supper scene in ships will only pay if they can be stail circular arrangement.

Straight to grounds where bumper of the field the field and Reinhardt give us an ches can be guaranteed.

So the Hamburg scientists have the field Grail with a variety of plied to Bonn for A DM4m grant the field for the choir of ward a fresh Antarctic expedition. The plan to take part in an internation to a most convincing historical venture: in which scientists from the field conviction in the Third Act 1983.

#### When someone has a gigantic mo-del of Wagner's skull made up and clad in 40 tons of concrete so actors can walk round it as a film set, he can only be a somewhat off-centre Wagner-All Hans-Jürgen Syberberg's past films, about Karl May, Adolf Hitler, Ludwig II of Bavaria and Winifred

The futurists heralded the future. THE ARTS L even visualising it in advance, but they looked back at what was transient and on the way out too.

Past masters at manifestoes and, in many cases, fine craftsmen in traditional techniques, they opposed with puberal energy everything tht could lay

"We have given up regarding word composition and pronunciation in terms of grammatical rules," the Russian futurists wrote in their 1913 mani-

"Throw Pushkin, Dostoyevsky, Tolstoy and so on overboard from the steamer of the present," they had proclaimed a year carlier.

"Young Italian composers," Balilla Pratella wrote in 1911, "desert from the conservatories and academies once and for all to study and compose in absolute

"Beethoven and Wagner have for decades pleasantly shaken our hearts," claimed Luigi Russolo in 1913, we have had enough of them."

F. T. Marinetti and others wrote in 1915: "We are going to establish futuristic theatre, synthetically and thus in brief. In a few minutes, words and gestures a myriad situations, sensations, ideas, perceptions, evnts and symbols will be condensed."

Proclamations such as these were made all over Europe even by people who laid no claim to the label of futurism, and no-one seemed sure where it was all supposed to lead.

It was a contradiction marked by a tremendous revolutionary potential and was capable of leading to both communism and fascism.

But in one respect the futurists were a failure. They were unable to ensure the growth and continued effect of their movement. They were overtaken by events and forgotten.

They may well now be rediscovered. like Charles Ives and Erik Satie before them, because younger artists, without having been influenced by them, are heading in similar directions.

The missing link may in part have been provided by a course at Cologne University given by composer Juan Allende-Blin at the invitation of Mauricio Kagei.

The knowledgable visiting lecturer spent an entire semester outlining to the New Musical Theatre class how the past and the future were intermingled in the futurists' work.

He analysed texts, plays and compositions and prompted performances. They were held on two consecutive evenings and held an unexpectedly large audience in suspense.

They looked back at the past of the Niture and made the audience stop and think about futurism in the present.

The Present of Futurism was the title and what will help them. of a collection of poems, scenes and · Three dozen courses in classical and compositions from Russia, Italy and modern dancing technique, folklore and Germany and performed to highlight a :historical dancing were given this year by 27 instructors from the United

The work featured was written maintes, the Soviet Union and Europe. ly in the decade and a half between 1909 and 1924. It consisted of glimpses the extreme brevity of which was intenbut the artistic outcome of the frameded as provocative condensation and work programme seems to grow steadinot, as in Webern's case, as concentraly more limited.

Works passed freely from one genre been on its last legs for years. Envito another; sound poems, noise ballets, saged as a forum and incentive for negative plays, provocative in their noyoung choreographers, it has sunk to thingness, grotesques and hymns, old the level of a playground for dilettante sounds with new pathos, and also preworkmanship. monitions of the future.

Yet the bid is repeated year after Ivan Vyshnegradsky's name, was year. Four dozen works were entered mentioned. He was as enthusiastic this year by competitors from a wide about the revolutionary Evangile rouge, range of countries; 27 were performed,

## A backward glance at futurism

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

or Red Gospel, of 1918 as he was about the idea of enharmonics.

Enharmonics, or music constructed on a scale containing intervals of less than a semitone, dated back to the Ancient Greeks. Like them, the futurists viewed it as an enrichment of music via

In Vyshnegradsky's case the result was surprisingly disjointed. The declamatory pathos of his songs called Mussorgsky to mind, while the piano accompaniment, was traditional in its overall characteristics too.

The only "futuristic" note he sounded was by introducing a second instrument tuned a quarter-tone lower.

In the same programme at Cologne, played alongside the Red Gospel, was Antonio Russolo's Futuristic Hymn, which conveyed no idea of new musical techniques but gave a clear idea of the fascist potential of Italian futurism.

Mussolini was to appreciate and benefit from this potential.

Vyelimir Khlebnikov's sound poems sound a little more futuristic in the wider sense and have much in common with the techniques of daduism.

Eugene Dubnov, who lives In England, devotedly made the most of their musical and theatrical elements and went on to recite a number of Mayakovsky poems that provocatively set aside the laws of logic.

In Vyshnegradsky's case it may be recalled that his process of microtonal subdivision was rediscovered, leading to a fresh debate about the technique, shortly before he died in Paris.

Khlebnikov's poems called to mind related techniques among contemporary composers and poets.

The power of negation and its creative potential were most vividly appa-

The Choreography Competition and

the Week of Modern Dancing are

how Cologne's International Summer

Academy of Danco seeks every year to

For 26 years hundreds of professio-

nal dancers have come from Europe

and overseas to attend summer training

least once a year they like to come out

and make contact for a fortnight with a

Heinz Laurenzen, director of the

Academy; gives them what they want

The educational scope and effect of

Summer Academy is undisputed.

The Choreography Competition has

Most come from provincial ballet. At

attract public attention.

courses in the cathedral city.

greater, wider world of ballet ...

rent, it seemed, in the brief and often grotesque theatrical scenes.

There were the truly "speaking" gestures of the hand in Les Mains, 1915, by F. T. Marinetti and Bruno Corra.

There, was the strikingly impressive portrayal of everyday emotional states Marinetti's Undecided, 1924, or angelo Rognoni's Tiredness, 1915.

There was the tellingly absurd wit of Acto négatif, 1915, by Corra and Settimelli, in which after several repetitions of confused expletives such as Impossible!" and "Incredible!" a man, played by Mauricio Kagel, walked on the stage and toward the audience.

"I have nothing to say to you," he announced. Even now it sounds fresh and surprising, even though it may have made very little mark on the history of the stage.

A truly futuristic trait inasmuch as it was to have a future, and one with which music-lovers will be much more familiar, is the inclination of Italian futurists in particular, especially Luigi Russolo, to refine the music of the fu-

Plans of this kind testified both to the pathos of the industrial revolution and to an altogether romantic feeling for the sounds of nature,

Industrial sounds were, of course, the best way of lodging an objection to the

in his Ballet mécanique futuriste, 1922, Ivo Panaggi has a cubist doll and a female dancer move to the sound of two motorcycles resounding closer to and further away from the stage.

Marinetti in his noise poem Marcia Futuristica of 1915 worked with both aggressive and comical sounds shared. by Yuval Shaked in his Cologne production, between three speakers.

It was in this sector in particular MEDICINE developments in, say, Georges Au

and Edgard Varese. The most surprising instance is m ded by by Marinetti's Radiophoni theses, published in 1939 but and composed much earlier.

They have been transposed into reophonic reality for Westder Rundfunk by Juan Allende-Blin.

They not only anticipated the collages of musique concrète and ci for techniques using several change they also, in their use of pauses, for stance, were forerunners of a conporary nesthetics.

It is an approach that is very me

Much the same may be said of toselves or understand others either music of Yelim Golyshev, who had much is not never seldom entirely mute, and exile in Berlin and had much in the first are seldom entirely mute, and mon with both twelve-tone music in affection does not wipe out their

dada.

Or take Fortunato Depero's Consemminication, not of thought.

1916, a composition that straddles sphasta is triggered by accidents inborder between accoustical and opening brain injury and by a virus inart. Vocal action triggers movement and of the brain. Eighty-five per cent
the victims have had strokes.

made of Hans-Jürgen von der Wenter Klaus Poeck has been doing pio-Music for Clarinet, Piano and Roung work into the subject. The Handed Metal (what he had in the pione includes linguists, psychologists was a kitchen sieve to be played on a dispect instructors. a pointed knife).

was long forgotten when he died in Mikkingoing on around them.

He was the only German who are helr ability to speak is merely impeted himself as a futurist. In 1919 Withe fear of making fools of themcomposed a "futurist grotesque" of his may further handicap them. poem by Heinrich Heine.

logno (as were his expressive 1916 phinitics, there are likely to be more.

It was a composition that showed revolutionary ferment but also of hom line times out of ten an eye doctor over collapse presaged or experience throws what is wrong as soon as he Klaus Kirchbert wis into the patient's eyes.

(Stuttgarter Zeltung, 23 layer that happens in the tenth case is the turism contained the seeds not only

### Week dancers have been waiting for

The eight members of the jury were high-grade experts. They included Doris Rudko of the Juilliard School, New York, and the chairman of Unesco's International Dancing Council.

They patiently sat through the entries for two evenings and could, in theory, have decided not to make any awards. In the end they decided against this op-

awarded to Maryse Delente from Lyons, France, and a second prize. worth DM2,000, to Helde Tegeder from

The second prize was for two finger exercises that at least in terms of workmanship met the minimum requirements of choreography.

The competition, held for the 13th time this summer, really may have become superfluous. For the host country, Germany, it has certainly lost any importance it may have had.

In the Federal Republic of Germany the heads of ballet companies have said that encouraging young choreographers is an express part of their programme.

In the Chorcography Competition in the in Bud Nauheim, near artistle potential was in short supply the which he hopes will eventually the problem. The only company which he hopes will eventually was available for a guest performance which he hopes will eventually was available for a guest performance bring year 20,000 children are born Adelaide, which was on tour in Europe who defect which can escape its hallmark is the work of directions which can lead its hallmark is the work of directions.

Its hallmark is the work of discribindness.

Jonathan Taylor, who skilfully well bod's method is called visually-evocontemporary choreographical material materials.

It shallmark is the work of distributions.

It shall method is called visually-evocontemporary choreographical materials for minute electric impulses
audience with a full evening's performance by electrodes fixed to the
mance of vacuous formal ballet.

As he did so, outstanding indistribution course light falls on
members of his company danced by members of his company danced by
members of his company danced by the lens and convert it into
yet there were two highlights of the signals that can be processed by
ballet week nonetheless:

Ballet to

B

32 and a final programme to make the information gleaned from the 32 and a final programme to make the state of the brain, where it is 50th birthday of Dutch choreographic telayed to the brain, which is where

In the first show the Cologne De

In the first show the Cologne Delive.

Forum performed four works in meaning of Kurt Jooss, whose ballet of so telectric current in the brain to be electricism kept alive in emigration at the brain to be electricism kept alive in emigration at the brain to be electric current in the brain to be electricism.

Dancers from Amsterdam, Cologne Deliver of the eye.

Dancers from Amsterdam, Cologne Deliver of the eye.

Dancers from Amsterdam, Cologne Deliver of the eye.

I characteristic current patterns fail and Essen performed four van Marie of the eye.

I characteristic current patterns fail and Essen performed four van Marie of the eye.

In there must be some defect. But in the evelopment of one of the most impossible electric current used to relay indevelopment of one of the most impossible from the eye to the cortex is that contemporary choreographers.

Albin Hansendi Reiden, this current is overlaid by

## Illness that stops people talking, reading, writing

dering.

40-year-olds with risk factors such as

diabetes, high blood pressure and over-

weight are liable to have a stroke. Brain

damage as a result of an accident can

occur among ever younger victims, and

it is thought that many cases go

This is partly because they do not

When someone suddenly departs

from standard speech, is at a loss for

the right word and continually hits on

wrong ones, when he loses direction in

incomprehensible syntax the layman

may tend to feel his mind must be wan-

Old people with the disease are often

A neurologist must be consulted.

Computer tomography, a kind of X-ray

process, can find functional upsets in

the speech centre, which is mainly on

The patient will then be given an

aphasia test to determine what kind of

disturbance he is suffering from and

The test developed by Professor

Poeck and his associates is said to be

A Dutch version of the test has been

the best in the German-speaking world.

the left-hand side of the brain.

said to be confused. Young people may

be felt to be suffering from a psychosis.

have to be reported and partly because

aphasia is not always diagnosed.



bout 40,000 people in the Federal Akepublic of Germany have a disthe present in being espoused by a there known as a property of communication, posers such as Cago and the rictims find it difficult to express the rictims find it difficult to express others either

sterperience. The problem is one of

geometrical coloured objects. The victims have had strokes.

Last but not least, let mention Atem headed by Aachen brain doc-

In Cologne the drum of a washington birth, which affect their machine was used instead. Von der linguistic development, aphasiacs Wense, a friend of Eduard Erdman in fully understood the world and

hatt' einen Kumeraden, a romst | bre are about 40,000 aphasiacs in

frany with 7,500 newcomers per It was a wild play, performed a Offen stroke and brain damage no pieces) by Ingo Metzmacher. | Age groups vary widely. Thirty- to

of Eberhardt Dodt, of the Max

we regard as vision occurs, not in

compiled. It allows interesting comparisons between the two language areas. French and English versions are to fol-

theoretical brain research. The Aachen work makes it possible to devise treatment for the individual patient, The research project is backed by the Scientific Research Association.

tre is prescribed.

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

While medical treatment continues to deal with what has triggered the complaint, say the stroke, treatment to deal

Aphasia research used to be purely

It consists of speech exercises to be practised twice a day for up to an hour.

with the upset in the brain's speech cen-

Attempts are made to reactivate surrounding parts of the speech centre or to train them to take over the work that used to be carried out by the damaged

So the work of the brain has to be reorganised. A similar procedure is foilowed when a limb is temporarily or permanently paralysed.

it is much less common knowledge that by constant training speech defects can also be remedied satisfactorily in

After a stroke most patients are left to their own devices, especially the older ones. The Aachen scientists have sought to treat as many as possible, regardless

Even serious upsets need not be dismissed as hopeless. But treatment is costly and the capacity of the Aachen

Once the research unit has moved into the medical faculty's new quarters the team hopes to be able to help 200 new patients a year withut neglecting existing ones. Interestingly enough, aphasia patients who are given intensive treatment seem not to have severe depression despite their handicap and the isolation it causes.

Ingrid Zahn (Die Welt, 24 July 1982)

## Keeping an eye out for children who might go blind



other impulses sent round the brain, making it impossible to take precise individual measurements.

Professor Dodt uses a computer that stores sequences of individual reading and quickly works out averages.

Disturbances are offset or reduced and typical curves can be read off. Yet the technique is so complicated that it is not yet sultable for regular hospital use.

For patients to supply enough readings they have to sit at a TV screen for board pattern, looking at two flickering lights or exposing their eyes to flashes of light.

Even so, the Bad Nauheim specialists have been able to help many patients. They examine 200 patients a year who are referred to them by opticians unable to arrive at a diagnosis.

At times they come up with surprising results. On one occasion a schoolgirl had to admit she was merely prelending to have poor eyesight to excuse her poor performance at school. But this is the exception. Professor

Dodt would like to see babies regularly examined in this way.

Bables suffer from a special problem

that opticians cannot identify merely by looking in their eyes with a mirror. Four per cent of babies born in the

Federal Republic of Germany, or about 20,000 a year, are unable to see three-dimensionally using both eyes. If their difficulty were diagnosed in

time the complaint could be dealt with. It is due either to a slight defect of one eye or to differences in axis length. The two images the eyes relay to the retina then no longer match, with the

result that the central nervous system suppresses one of them. But if the eyes are not trained regularly, vision will fail irreparably by the

age of seven. If the complaint is identified before the child is three, it can be cured. The same goes for children born with dim

Professor Dodt is critical that so little

money is invested in research that would be of such importance to 20,000 He is also critical of colleagues who

are reluctant to use of his method of diagnosis.

"Many doctors went in for medicine because they were no good at maths," he claims. "When they hear any mention of things electrical they turn a

> Dieter Schwab (Nümberger Nachrichten, 27 July 1982)

#### Contraception through sperm rejection

#### Frankfurier Rundschau

iel University gynaecologists are A experimenting with an immunological method of contraception. They are trying to prompt immune responses between sperm and ovum.

In response to female antibodies. says Professor Lisclotte Mettler of the university's maternity clinic, male sperm are to be made to "stick together" and make fertilisation impos-

The immune response is something many may have heard of in connection with, say, heart transplants, Cells and tissue may reject foreign bodies as in-

This response is evidently suppressed in fertilisation. Female patients unable to have children for reasons unknown have been found to have ovum coils that react allergically to aperm cells.

Professor Mettler says she and her colleagues have succeeded in isolating the sperm antigen, which retains its effect in the test-tube.

Female rats that had been given an injection of these antigens were found to become pregnant less often than others. The Kiel research scientists feel this proves they have made a step in the

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 26 July 1982)

### The spotty felt tip pen disease

Red felt-tipped pens can give you ac-ne, say Göttingen dermatologists Dr Franz, Dr Berger and Professor Inpen. The red dye is to blame.

A typical case was that of a six-yearold girl who developed the usual symptoms of acne on both cheeks over a three-week period.

But there were no signs of incipient puberty such as might be expected to cause pimples and the like.

The girl was found to have painted her cheeks red with a felt-tipped pen on several occasions. Experiments with laboratory animals proved the red dye

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 31 July 1982)

#### Stuffing it in and falling ill

ermans eat up to two thirds more Ithan they need, say vegetarians. They eat four times as much meat as 100 years ago.

At an international congress in Neu-Ulm they said there was a clear link between growing prosperity and overeating and the increase in obesity, diabetes, heart attacks and cancer.

When food was in shorter supply these complaints had been less widespread. and the second

(Allgemoine Zeitung Mainz, 28 July 1982)

TOOK SOCIETY

#### **YOUTH**

## More and more school leavers chase fewer and fewer apprenticeships

E xactly how many apprenticeship seekers will be unplaced this year will not be known until December. By then the damage will have been done!

Projections indicate that the dwindling supply of places will leave a lot of youngsters on the street.

Nobody should be surprised when the statistics are released. Bonn Education Minister Björn Engholm has been warning everybody since the New Year. He used the word catastrophe to describe the potential situation of school

Reminders and requests by the government, by the trade unions and by organisations of one kind or another have had little or no effect.

......The Federal Labour Office in Nuremberg notes in its latest interim report that between October 1981 and the end of June 1982 eight per cent fewer apprenticeships were registered with labour exchanges than in the corresponding period the year before

Yet the number of apprenticeshipseekers was 16 per cent up on the previous year's figure, so the prospects looked anything but encouraging.

A survey by the Ifo economic research institute, Munich, comes up with even gloomier findings. Fourteen thousand companies were polled in May and June on job training prospects."

cent fewer apprentices and trainees Last year the number of apprenticeships on offer totalled 643,000. This

year, according to the Bonn government's vocational training report. 660.000 youngsters will be trying for an apprenticeship, or over 30,000 more than a year ago. A work, the memory

Even if the companies do what they said they might in an emergency and . take on an additional 47,000 youngsters, there will still be tens of thousands of school-leavers unable to find an ap-

Statistics can be misleading. Supply and demand cannot be equated with a stroke of the pen. There are regional

What use is an apprenticeship in Regensburg, way down south in Bayaria, to a 16-year-old Hamburg girl?

Labour mobility is splendid; no doubt, but school-leavers can hardly be expected to travel the length and breadth of the country in search of a jobale a characteristic and enough that

There are parts of southern Germany where more apprenticeships seem to be available ithan athere rare ayoungsters This year they plan to hire 6.4 per 1 around to take them up.

In mid-June the education and sci-

Regardless of the unfavourable economic situation they were called on to train fresh apprentices for every existing apprentice who completed his or her training.

prentices this year.

Corporate arguments to account for this reluctance are the old story. Companies complain about the economic situation, about the increasing cost of training, about a shortage of suitable applicants and about legislative disin-

centives. The many many of In 1980 the cost of vocational and inservice, training totalled DM36bn, according to one economic research insti-

But that absolves no one of responsibility. Bonn Labour Minister Heinz Westphal has just reminded all concerned of what is expected of them. !...

But in the north the number of apprenticeships on offer is well behind de-

In the Hamburg area, for instance, there were about 2,000 apprenticeships available at the end of June but more than 2,700 applicants. The gap is expected to widen.

Regional differences are what most worry officials responsible, such as Norbert Krekeler of the Federal Vocational Training Institute, Berlin,

"There is no point in me appealing to ndustrial associations," he says. They are only too well aware of the

The only way to make headway is to take specific on-the-spot action: "Herr Meyer has to have a word with Herr Müller, who may then feel he might be able to take on another

The last good year for school-leavers was 1980, when there were four per cent more apprenticeships than were need-

But experts reckon that was because was a general election year. "MPs went out of their way to arrange for extra apprenticeships in their constituencies. They could hardly engage in more effective electioneering."
This year SPD leader Willy Brandt

has called on all 6,000 Social Democrats holding public office to help arrange for apprenticeships.

ence working party of the SPD parliamentary party held a public hearing ut which representatives of employers and unions, young people and the instructors who trained them were able to comment on the situation.

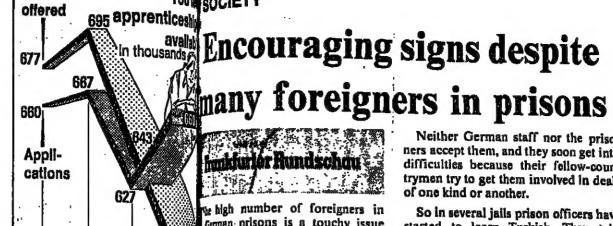
The business community is well aware of its responsibility for vocational training. A working party set up by the employers appealed last January to all companies and self-employed busi-

But so far many firms seem to be hoping the others will set matters right. The Ifo survey indicates that all trades and industries plan to hire fewer ap-

The cutback ranges from 13 per cent in retail and wholesale trade to four percent among tradesmen such as plumbers, carpenters and electricians.

Firms with a payroll of more than 1,000 plan to take on 3.5 per cent more apprentices, while the small fry, with a payrou of up to lour, are thinking in terms of an 18-per-cent growth rate.

tute.  $(a_{i_1i_2...i_n}, a_{i_1i_2...i_n}, a_{$ 



In the past the have successfully and of 260, believes that prejudice fended their right to run vocain at foreigners is lessened in prisons.

fended their right to run vocation in foreigners is lessened in prisons. training their own way.

Statistics indicate that since whome into close contact with foreign them the 60s baby boom started less after the first time in their lives. school, the number of apprentices have with foreign inmates are has substantially increased.

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bothers were tourists who visited

since 1976.

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trally registered.

A 1976 Act envisaged an appropriate activities and communication ship levy to be paid by employers.

A levy to be paid by employers the prisoners are reduced.

did not train apprentices. Nothing the Missey has unsuccessfully tried the prison staff from the country of the prison of the prison staff from the country of the prison of the

Neither German staff nor the prisoners accept them, and they soon get into difficulties because their fellow-countrymen try to get them involved in deals of one kind or another.

So in several jails prison officers have started to learn Turkish. They take three-month crash courses. But not all succeed.

In Schwalmstadt 14 members of staff enrolled for Turkish courses. Seven have abandoned the attempt. It was too difficult.

What prison governors and staff have to say about Turkish prisoners may come as a surprise to many Germans.

"The Turks," says Klüsener, "are the least troublesome of foreign prisoners, unlike, say, the Israelis or Yugoslavs." They are very cooperative and help

"The Turks," says Schwalmstadt's Klaus Winchenbach, "are as a rule ex-tremely hard workers." They are often more popular than German inmates with the staff because they are clean and orderly.

"The Turks," says Heldemarle Mülier-Bublick, psychologist and deputy governor at Rockenberg jail. "usually behave extremely quietly and

They are so keen to learn. She has a feeling they are more ready to knuckle under to authority than Germans.

Josef Rüssmann, Roman Catholic chaplain at Rockenberg, feels differences may be attributed to family circumstances.

Most young Germans come from broken homes. Turkish inmates come as a rule from families that are still very much intact.

For Turks the family is very important. All governors are agreed that Turks are visited more frequently by members of their family than German prisoners.

Trouble only occurs as a rule when members of the family are insulted, such as insinuations that a Turkish prisoner's wife is going with another man.

Kinsener mentions a feature that is arguably more indicative of the difficul-

children are going out with Germans or the wife has, say, been out to a German

ing Germans, are infrequent. There are said to be very few signs of xenophobia. Frau Müller-Bublick says the Turks do, however, tend to be the underdogs

There are, of course, occasional complaints by German prisoners about the weird music the Turks play at full volume. Germans can also be upset when

great leveller."

lows young Turks to attend his services.



Foreigners behind bars: what does the future hold?

tles various generations encounter with integration.

Older Turkish prisoners, he says, frequently try to beat their wives or children because they have been told the

Clashes with other prisoners, includat German goals, while Fr Rüssmann refers to a mutual, tacit demarcation.

Turkish prisoners get jobs as trusties.

But open conflict and open hostilitles have yet to come to light anywhere. "Jail," says Herr Wichenbach, "is a

There is prejudice not far beneath the surface among all concerned, Fr Rüssmann warns. He gives trainee warders instruction and they ask him why he al-

The Turks themselves do not complain of xenophobia in prison. "We are treated the same as anyone else," says a prisoner who has lived in Germany for 20 years and is serving a long sentence for a narcotics offence.

Among prisoners the attitude toward foreigners is much the same as it is outside. "It depends how old they are." But trouble only arises with dayto-day details! hali

Turks serving prison sentences in Germany still account for a mountain of problems that have yet to be solved.

Apart from their daily work there is very little for them to do. Turkish newspapers are available daily, and a Schwalmstadt prisoner says there are about 30 Turkish books in the prison li-

But what about the many prisoners who are illiterate? There is nothing for them to do. TV is not much help. Prison officials have unsuccessfully applied for Turkish films.

Turks outside, such as the Turkish consulate-general or Turkish community associations, do little for those in jail.

Occasionally they arrange prison via sits. Lessons may be arranged, given by a Turkish teacher, but even that can lead to problems.

#### Teaching service

A Turkish language course for Turks at Rockenberg was quickly scrapped when the prison authorities discovered that the teacher was supplying students with right-wing extremist newspapers.

This, say the Rockenberg psychologists and the chapisin, is a dilemma. Vetting is difficult because of the language problem.

So despite many efforts to help the Turks in German prisons the prospects look none too good. At Schwalmstadt one instructor runs a leisure group for about 40 once a week.

At Rockenberg Fr Rüssmann occasionally holds Turkish festivities. At Butzbach sport is the greatest help with

Yet the Turks themselves seldon complain, and when they do it is only in moderation. Now and then there are complaints about the Mohammedan food (pork-free).

There are also complaints about prisons being overcrowded or complaints about individual members of staff. "But by and large we have no cause to complain," one Turkish prisoner says.

So despite the many shortcomings of day-to-day prison routine, most Turkish prisoners accept their treatment. What upsets them is something entirely diffecurrently has a glut: young people keen rent, the fear of what will happen when they are released.

Karl-Hoinz Krumm (Prankfurter Rundschatt, 24 July 1982)

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#### the high number of foreigners in German prisons is a touchy issue it is likely to heighten prejudi-4371 1979 Hese, 1,506 prisoners out of 5,224 The business community, he foreigners in October 1981. That is had always regarded vocational management in the summer would show with the existing system of job training to fifthe 700 prisoners are foreign. A equal, to its responsibility. Either it is shown to fine some individual prisons, the proton is higher: in Butzbach 35 per the existing system of job training to fifthe 700 prisoners are foreign. A equal, to its responsibility. Either it is schwalmstadt, 45 per cent, 123 of shortcomings by itself or it would be record has been held by foreigners in October 1981. That is

tually prompt government intervents by sear the record has been held by

This is the last thing business the foreigners from 56 countries.

Pundit puts it, are not going to let a blad Kunze, a psychologist at one, either the trade unions or the a caber youth penitentiary, where elbow in on the scene.

So their first encounters with the source of Preungesheim.

world of work are frequently accounts the broken German or rely on a miled by disappointment and frustrational prisoners who speak the language. The trade unions have no doubt most serious difficulties arise, acto why vocational training is in the Hesse Justice Ministry, dire straits. Job training must no interest to the Hesse Justice Ministry, be left to market forces, they say.

It must be made the subject of the forman is the basic reason for ing given a say in how it is run, with the labour force in the present in the basic reason for ing given a say in how it is run, with the labour force in the basic reason for ing given a say in how it is run, with the labour force in the basic reason for ing given a say in how it is run, with the labour force in the basic reason for ing given a say in how it is run, with the labour force in the basic reason for ing given a say in how it is run, with the labour force in the basic reason for ing given a say in how it is run, with the labour force in the basic reason for ing given a say in how it is run, with the labour force in the basic reason for ing given a say in how it is run, with the labour force in the basic reason for ing given a say in how it is run, with the labour force in the basic reason for ing given a say in a but the basic reason for ing given a say in how it is run, with the labour force in the basic reason for ing given a say in a but the basic reason for ing given a say in how it is run, with the labour force in the basic reason for ing given a say in a but the basic reason for ing given a say in a but the basic reason for ing given a say in a but the basic reason for ing given a say in a but the basic reason for ing given a say in a but the basic reason for ing given a say in a but the basic reason for ing given a say in a but the basic reason for ing given a say in a but the basic reason for ing given a say in a but the basic reason for ing given a say in a but the basic reason for ing given

unions are still strongly in favour of it.

Continued from page 14

By the terms of the Act the state would be empowered, in the event of too few apprenticeships being made available, to raise a levy of a quarter per cent of the wage bill of large compa-

Bonn has not seen fit to do so, and by all accounts everyone is happy the idea. has been quietly shelved. The cash that could have been raised in this way would have been nowhere near enough; to finance the number of apprenticeships needed.

In retrospect the mere threat seems to have been useful and effective, But a risw Act that came into force at the be-

ginning of this year has dispensed even with the threat. Pamily Affairs Minister Anke Fuchs

and Education Minister Biorn Engholm may resurrect it from time to time but no-one seriously expects the levy actually to be raised. Politically, it is generally realised, the

vocational training levy is a no-hoper.

So we can but live in hope: in hope, for instance, that companies will show sufficient responsibility to provide enough apprenticeships to go round.

After all, from the mid-80s the number of school-leavers will decline drastically. The economy will then face a shortage of a commodity of which it to learn a trade

> Erika Maztens (Die Zeit, 30 July 1982)